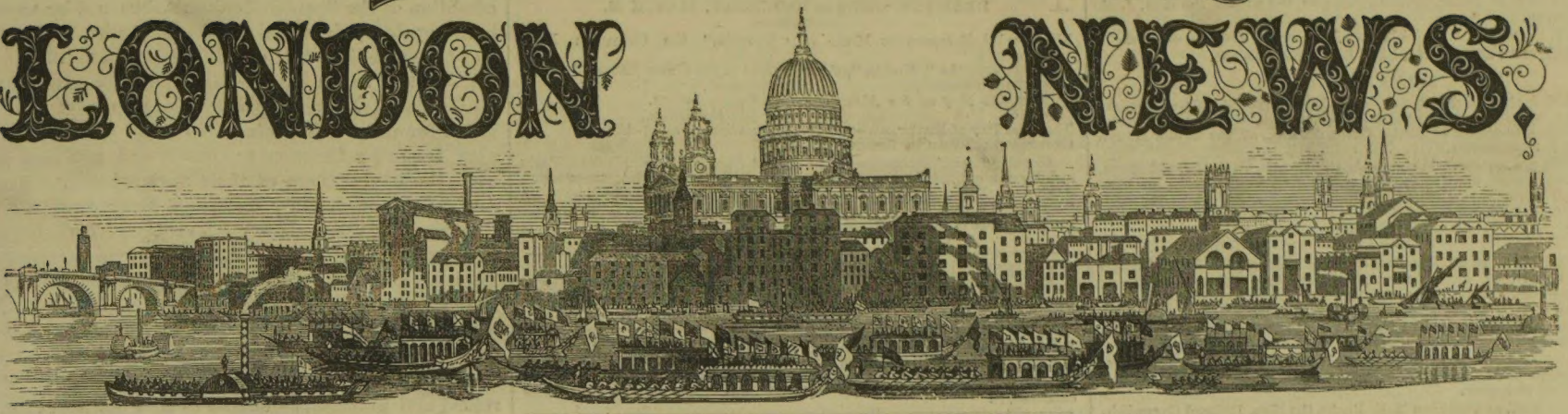


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1913.—VOL. LXVIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

WITH {SIXPENCE.  
TWO SUPPLEMENTS By Post, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>D.



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERAJ: THE CAMP FIRE AFTER DINNER.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



BIRTHS.

On Jan. 3 last, at Belize, British Honduras, the wife of the Hon. J. H. Phillips, of a son.  
On Jan. 4, the wife of J. K. Bickerton, Melbourne, Victoria, of a son.  
On the 16th inst., at Petworth, Lady Leonfield, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th inst., at Orby church, by the Rev. Richard Walls, of Boothby Hall, Arthur, eldest son of Alexander Fishwick, Esq., of Cronstadt, Russia, to Maria, second daughter of Ashlin Cutforth, Esq., of the Manor House, Orby, Spilsby, Lincolnshire.  
On the 17th ult., by special license, at Stellenbosch, Cape of Good Hope, by the Rev. Dr. Faure, assisted by his son, the Rev. Philip Faure, of Clan William, P. G. Vanderbyl, Esq., of 102, Harley-street, London, to Johanna, youngest daughter of the late Ryk Myburgh, Esq., of Elsengburg, Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.

On the 18th inst., at 29, Hamilton-terrace, Milford, the Rev. William Henry Higgon, Rector of Robeston West, Pembrokeshire, eldest son of James Higgon, Esq., Scotton, in the same county, aged 46 years.  
On the 14th inst., at his residence, Viewmount, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, deeply and sincerely regretted by all who knew him, Henry Flood, Esq., aged 59 years.  
On the 20th inst., at 24, Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Hon. Mrs. Spalding, widow of the late John Eden Spalding, Esq., of Holme and Shirmers, in her 75th year.  
On the 18th inst., at Thornton Hall, Bucks, the Hon. Richard Cavendish, in his 82nd year.  
On the 15th inst., at Black Rock, Upper Norwood, Sophia, third daughter of the late Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart.

\* \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

SUNDAY, MARCH 26.		THURSDAY, MARCH 30.	
Fourth Sunday in Lent.		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Messrs. T. Roger Smith and W. H. White on Model Dwellings for the Rich).	
Duke of Cambridge born, 1819.		German Hospital, Dalston, anniversary dinner, Willis's Rooms (Count Münster in the chair).	
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Abbott; 3.15 p.m., the Rev. Canon Gregory; 7 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hesse, Archdeacon of Middlesex.		Philosophical Club, 6 p.m.	
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., the Rev. Wm. Harrison, minor Canon; 3 p.m., Rev. Berdmore Canon.		Chemical Society, anniversary, 8 p.m.	
St. James's, noon, the Bishop of Rochester.		Royal Society, 8.30 p.m.	
Whitehall, 11 a.m., the Dean of Lichfield, Dr. Bickersteth; 3 p.m., the Rev. C. D. Marston.		Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.	
Savoy, 11.30 a.m., the Rev. Henry White, and 7 p.m., the Rev. G. H. Connor, Chaplain to the Queen.		Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. J. Forbes Robertson on Art in 1476).	
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, the Master; 3 p.m., the Rev. A. Ainger, the Reader.		Races: Pontefract and Warwick Spring Meetings.	
MONDAY, MARCH 27.		Royal Medical Benevolent College, Biennial Festival, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m. (the Earl of Egmont in the chair).	
London Institution, 5 p.m. (Professor Ferrier on Dreaming).		Royal Orthopaedic Hospital, annual general court, 4 p.m.	
Institute of Actuaries, 7 p.m.		FRIDAY, MARCH 31.	
Medical Society, 8.30 p.m.		Gun licenses expire.	
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Jarmain on Wool-dyeing).		United Service Institution, 3 p.m. (Captain J. C. Ardagh on the Comparative Cost of Armies of Different Nations).	
Geographical Society, 8.30 p.m. (Capt. S. Anderson on the North American Boundary, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains).		Palaeontographical Society; annual meeting, Burlington House, 5 p.m.; Dinner, 6.30 p.m.	
Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. Brassey on the Rise and Fall of Wages in the Building Trades).		Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. H. Vernon Harcourt on the Methods of Estimating the Illuminating Power and Purity of Coal Gas).	
TUESDAY, MARCH 28.		Architectural Association, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. H. W. Brewer on the Architecture of South Holland).	
High spring tides.		Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Professor Dewar on the Physiological Action of Light, 9 p.m.).	
Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Garrod on Vertebrate Animals).		College of Physicians, Lumeleian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Habershon on the Pathology of the Pneumogastric Nerve).	
Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. T. B. Granville on the Industries of South Africa).		Sacred Harmonic Society, 7.30 p.m. (Haydn's "Creation").	
Industry of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. Redgrave on Sewage Inter-cepting Systems; Mr. Wm. Sheld-foord on Treatment of Sewage by Precipitation).		Institution of Civil Engineers, 7 p.m. (Mr. C. Graham Smith on Creosoted Timber).	
Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.		SATURDAY, APRIL 1.	
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m.		Moon's first quarter, 4.12 p.m.	
Northampton Races.		Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Mr. Dann-reuther on Wagner and his Tril-ogy).	
Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, opening of season.		Horticultural Society, 3.30 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29.		South Kensington Museum, 3 p.m. (Mr. Ernst Pauer on the Clavichord and Pianoforte).	
Botanic Society, spring exhibition, 2 p.m.			
College of Physicians, Croonian Lecture, 5 p.m. (Dr. Dickinson on Albuminuria).			

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Direction.	Force.			
March 15	29.285	42.3	31.0	67	5	38.6	SW. W.	480	0.00		
16	29.683	40.7	29.0	68	7	35.6	WSW. W.	360	0.00		
17	29.711	35.5	21.5	60	6	32.5	W. WNW.	480	0.00		
18	29.968	34.7	17.9	55	4	30.0	NW. NNW.	300	0.15		
19	29.995	30.9	27.5	88	5	28.0	W. NNW. N.	293	0.10		
20	30.015	32.8	24.0	73	5	30.0	NNW. N.	151	0.00		
21	29.846	33.2	28.0	83	10	28.0	W. ESE.	252	0.83		

\* Melted snow.

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—  
Barometer (in inches) corrected ... 29.242 29.618 29.685 29.989 29.801 29.930 29.903  
Temperature of Air ... 41.8° 43.0° 39.9° 37.4° 31.2° 33.9° 34.0°  
Temperature of Evaporation ... 41.8° 37.3° 31.7° 31.8° 29.6° 29.8° 31.7°  
Direction of Wind ... W. WNW. NW. NNW. N. N. NE.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 20	2 35	2 52	3 8	3 24	3 42	4 0

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.

Conductor, Sir MICHAEL COSTA.—Haydn's CREATION, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, at 7.30, being the 144th anniversary of the birth of the Composer. Madame Blanche Cole, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foll. Organist, Mr. Willing. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s., 6d.

WEDNESDAY NEXT.—THE LAST BALLAD CONCERT.

BUT ONE at ST. JAMES'S HALL.—WEDNESDAY NEXT, at Eight o'clock. SCOTCH NIGHT. Artists—Madame Edith Wynne and Mrs. Osgood, Madame Patey, Madame Osborne Williams and the Sisters Bada; Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Edward Lloyd, Signor Foll and Mr. Maybrick. Pianoforte, Mr. Sydney Smith. The London Vocal Union (from St. Paul's), under the direction of Mr. Walker. Conductor, Mr. Meyer Lutz. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s. Tickets of Austin, St. James's Hall; and Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, W.

THE SONGS OF SCOTLAND, WEDNESDAY NEXT,

at the LAST BALLAD CONCERT, but one, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—"The Blue Belle of Scotland" (Madame Edith Wynne), "Comin' thro' the rye" (Mrs. Osgood), "And Robin Gray" (Madame Patey), "Annie Laurie" (Madame Osborne Williams), "Ye banks and braes" (the Sisters Bada), "The Macgregors' gathering" (Mr. Sims Reeves), "Draw the sword, Scotland" (Mr. Edward Lloyd), "Bonnie Dundee" (Signor Foll), "Scots wha hae for Wallace bled" (Mr. Maybrick), "The Highland war song" and "Of a' the airts," the London Vocal Union.

THE ILLUSTRATED SPORTING AND DRAMATIC NEWS OF SATURDAY, MARCH 25,

contains :—  
Miss Isabel Bateman as Marie in "Charles I."  
Foster Powell, the "Weston" of the Eighteenth Century.  
St. Patrick's Day at the Alexander Palace.  
The First Day at Rugby.  
Opening of the Boating Season.  
Circular Notes. Pathetics of the Pit. A Sporting Trip to India. Poets and Players in Shakespeare's Time (concluded). Coursing, by "Brigadier." Athletics. Billiards. Arrival and Doings of the University Crews, by "Exon." Chess. Whist. And all the Sporting, Dramatic, Athletic, and Musical News of the Week.  
Office, 193, Strand.

DORE'S GREAT PICTURE, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, with "The Dream of Pilate's Wife," "The Night of the Crucifixion," "Christian Martyrs," "Massacre of the Innocents," "The Soldiers of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

CHRISTIAN WILBERG'S WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES IN OIL of Italian subjects, including A VIEW IN VENICE, the property of her Majesty the Queen. Exhibition NOW OPEN BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PICTURE GALLERY.—The Directors again offer GOLD, SILVER, and BRONZE MEDALS for the BEST PICTURES and DRAWINGS exhibited for 1876-7. Works received up to March 31 for the New Season. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. Wase, Crystal Palace.

ALEXANDRA PALACE.  
ARRANGEMENTS FOR WEEK COMMENCING MARCH 27.  
MONDAY.—GREAT CAT, RABBIT, and GUINEA-PIG SHOW.  
TUESDAY.—Last Day of GREAT CAT SHOW, &c. THE HEIR AT LAW—Mr. Compton and Mr. Lionel Brough.  
THURSDAY.—Mrs. Stirling in THE LOVE CHASE.  
SATURDAY.—Handel's Great Oratorio, SUSANNAH.

OLYMPIC.—THE GASCON, a Real Success.—Superb Dresses, Decorations, and Scenery. Mrs. Rousby as Marie Stuart. Mr. Henry Neville as the Gascon, EVERY EVENING at 7.45. Box-office open from Eleven to Five, where seats can be booked one month in advance. No Booking Fees. No Free List.—ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.  
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' ENTIRELY NEW MUSICAL PROGRAMME, EVERY NIGHT AT EIGHT; MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT THREE AND EIGHT.  
Doors open for the Day Performances at 2.30.  
Doors open for the Evening Performances at 7 o'clock.  
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees.  
No charge for programmes.  
PLACES MAY BE BOOKED FREE OF CHARGE, at Austin's Ticket-office, St. James's Hall.

ST. JAMES'S GREAT HALL.  
THE ANNUAL BENEFIT OF Mr. G. W. MOORE will take place ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1876, on which occasion there will be SPECIAL PERFORMANCES GIVEN IN THE AFTERNOON AT THREE, EVENING AT EIGHT.  
A new and brilliantly attractive Programme will be presented.  
Fautouls, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.  
Doors open for the Day Performance at 2.30; Evening at 7.

EGYPTIAN HALL.—DAILY, at Three and Eight.  
Grand Moving Diorama of the NEW OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA, via Paris, Mont Cenis, Brindisi, and the Suez Canal. Pronounced by delighted and fashionable audiences the most charming exhibition of the kind ever produced. This magnificent Work of Art occupied three years. Stalls, 4s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Balcony, 1s.

MASKELYNE and COOKE.—EGYPTIAN LARGE HALL, PICCADILLY.—Fourth Year in London, and still performing to crowded and fashionable audiences. Twice every Day, viz., at three and eight o'clock. The latest sensation is the marvellous phenomenon of Mr. Maskelyne floating over the heads of the audience in the middle of the room by invisible agency. Psycho and the mysterious Dark Séance are included in the present programme. Admission, 6s., 3s., 2s., 1s.—W. Morton, Manager.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT, Every Evening (except Thursday and Saturday), at Eight; Every Thursday and Saturday, at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 6s.—St. George's Hall, Langham-place, Oxford-circus.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1876.

The triumphal entry of King Alfonso XII. into the capital of his kingdom at the head of 25,000 men of all arms, interspersed with trophies of war; the enthusiastic reception given to him by the populace, who hailed him as the "Pacifcator King;" the three days' festivities by which the event was celebrated at Madrid; the public rejoicings which simultaneously took place in several of the principal cities of Spain; the distribution of honours and rewards as well to civilians as to military men, in testimony of gratitude for the successful services they had rendered; and the disbanding and dismissal to their homes of the extraordinary levy of 1874, coupled with the remission of one year's service for all the conscripts of the present army, by which measure its effective strength will be reduced by 100,000 men, mark a new "point of departure" for the Government of the Spanish people. It is not our inclination, nor is it our duty, to make light of these national demonstrations of joy, still less to throw a shade of disparagement over the great event which they are intended to signalise. If we do not enter with all the confidence of the Peninsular population into the halo of glory which to their eyes gilds the prospects of their country; if we are somewhat disposed to smile at the imaginative title they have conferred upon their Monarch; if we would rather wait a little before we congratulate them upon the initiation of what they take to be a new era of peace, order, security, and prosperity, we must refer the cause of our abstention not to any want of sympathy with the people of Spain in the triumphs achieved by their rulers and their army, but simply to that experience which the modern history of the public affairs of Spain has wrought into our judgment in regard to them. We rejoice with them, but we cannot help confessing that "we rejoice with trembling." We are gratified with all that is bright and glittering in the present aspect of the position they have achieved; but we cannot but be aware that underneath the shining surface there lurk many dangers, social and political, and that the most sagacious statesmanship will be required to settle upon a solid foundation the political interests and liberties of the people.  
Such materials of evidence as lie within our reach

warrant the conclusion that the domestic and internal condition of the Spanish Peninsula has not by any means been hopelessly deranged by the civil war. No doubt it was to the inhabitants of all the provinces of the centre and south of Spain a great inconvenience, annoyance, and misfortune. It drew somewhat largely upon their population for men. It drained, to some extent, their ordinary resources for money; but it did not bear heavily upon the vital springs of their national life. They still retained comparatively uninjured their excellent municipal organisations. They pursued with growing success their various industries and commercial occupations. They did not very materially change their social habits or their political beliefs. They remained, in these respects at least, very much what they were before the outbreak of the Carlist war. They are not Republicans, although it may be true that there is amongst them a sprinkling of theoretical and practical adherents to that political faith. The great majority of them, especially of cultivated society, cherish Liberal sentiments and evince a distaste for despotism, whether in Church or State. They dislike military rule, and they have little sympathy with ecclesiastical intolerance. Perhaps, their main defect is less in the character of their convictions than in the energy of that patriotism which ought to apply them. How far the contest in the north may have roused them to take a practical part in the management of public affairs remains to be seen. Looking at them from the point of view of an outside spectator, we see no imperative reason, either in their national character, their social habits, or their comparative want of culture, to prevent their recognition of the demands of modern European civilisation, or their ultimate development into a first-class Power. After what we have seen in Italy during scarcely more than a decade of years, we certainly should be little surprised at a similar progress, through whatever difficulties, of the Spanish people from the depths of national humiliation to a high position of peaceful glory.

Spain, at the present moment, is exposed to special difficulties and dangers. Her financial condition is, perhaps, almost as unsound as that of Turkey. She has neither money in hand nor credit in the markets of Europe. She has, it is true, abundant material resources within her reach, but for a long series of years she has let them lie in abeyance. Her misfortune has been to have looked for domestic wealth from foreign possessions. Treasures were poured into her lap some two or three centuries ago which she treated as a substitute for such as might be won by patient industry and commercial enterprise. For a long time past she has been in the habit of "building castles in the air." Her funds have slipped through her fingers. Her expectations have been disappointed. Her promises have been broken. Of course, such a history as hers could only have left her what she is. She has sunk into the quagmire of national bankruptcy, and it will require almost super-human efforts on her part to wade her way out of it. The task is not an impossible one. The end in view may be reached within a reasonable interval of time. Sound financial legislation and administration may extricate her from the perils in which she is involved. But it will require concentration of purpose, acquiescence in self-sacrificing demands, and patriotism instinct with that pride which grows out of self-respect, to which virtues she has not, of late at least, testified any overwhelming regard.

Then, again, Spain is exposed to the selfish ambition of military adventurers. Every General seems to regard himself as justifiable, under special circumstances, in revolting from his allegiance to law, and becoming, within certain limits, a Dictator. As we know, the Throne has sometimes been made the puppet of a successful military insurrection, has been sometimes even overturned by aspiring soldiers, and has been restored to its position by their intervention. It may be that the officers who serve Alfonso XII. may exhibit fidelity to him and to the Constitution under him which has not usually characterised for many years past the conduct of those to whom military command has been intrusted. This, however, we must take on trust. Great sagacity and political tact will be required to secure the steady allegiance of the army to the laws of the kingdom. The outlook is a somewhat ominous one, but it is just possible that experience will dispel apprehension.

THE COURT.

The anniversary of the death of the Duchess of Kent, mother of the Queen, was celebrated at Windsor, on Thursday week, in the usual manner, by her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, with other members of the Royal family, visiting the Duchess's mausoleum at Frogmore, which was afterwards, by the Queen's command, opened in order that the members of the Royal household might visit it. The Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby dined with her Majesty. Lady Fanny Howard, formerly Lady in Waiting to the Duchess of Kent, arrived at the castle the previous day, and, with the Hon. Lady Biddulph, dined with the Queen.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) arrived at the castle yesterday week to luncheon. The Marquis of Lorne arrived in the evening. Her Majesty's dinner party included the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, the Marchioness Dowager of Ely, his Excellency the Turkish Ambassador and Mdlle. Musurus, his Excellency the Spanish Minister (Marquis de Casa Laiglesia), the Earl of Carnarvon, the Countess of Mayo, the Earl of Roden, Lord Abercromby, and the Master of the Household.



Saturday last was the twenty-eighth anniversary of the birthday of Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne). The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and Princess Beatrice, drove to Cumberland Lodge and visited Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein. Her Majesty's dinner-party included the Princess of Wales, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, Lady Abercromby, Lady Sophia Macnamara, the Earl of Roden, and Mr. J. F. Campbell of Islay. Mdle. Zare Thalberg sang, and Herr Joachim and Mr. W. G. Cousins played a selection of music after dinner before the Queen and the Royal family.

The Princess of Wales, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne, Princess Beatrice, and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Rev. J. St. John Blunt, M.A., Vicar of New Windsor, officiated, and administered the sacrament of the holy communion. The Queen and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel in the afternoon, when the Dean of Windsor officiated. The Dean dined with her Majesty.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne left the castle on Monday for London. The Princess of Wales, attended by Miss Knollys and General the Right Hon. Sir William Knollys, dined with Prince and Princess Christian at Cumberland Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Drummond (of Megginch) and Miss Drummond arrived at the castle and dined with the Queen and Princess Beatrice.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales and Princess Beatrice, paid a visit to Claremont on Tuesday.

The Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, Princes Albert Victor and George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales, and other members of the Royal family has taken daily out-of-door exercise.

The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has succeeded Lady Abercromby as Lady in Waiting to the Queen. Major-General Lord Charles FitzRoy, C.B., has left the castle.

We are authorised to state that the Queen will hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on May 10 and 12 next. It is her Majesty's hope that the long notice given of these Drawingrooms will enable ladies who propose then to pay their respects to her Majesty to make their preparations without undue pressure.

The Queen's birthday will be kept on Saturday, May 27.

Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, will leave Windsor, en route for the Continent, on Monday next. The Queen will proceed to Portsmouth and embark thence on board the Royal steam-yacht Victoria and Albert, and cross the Channel to Cherbourg. Thence the journey will be performed by railway through Normandy and via Paris and Strasbourg to Baden-Baden, where her Majesty is timed to arrive at four o'clock on Wednesday next. The Queen will pass several days at Baden, and it is officially announced that the Emperor of Germany will visit her Majesty there. The Queen will afterwards proceed to Coburg, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Coburg; after which her Majesty will return to Windsor in time to welcome the Prince of Wales on his return from India, about May 5, after his Royal Highness's visits to Malta and Gibraltar, and to the King and Queen of Portugal, at Lisbon.

Captain his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., who arrives in England from St. Petersburg on the 3rd proximo, will at once proceed to Portsmouth to assume command of the Sultan. The Duchess of Edinburgh, with her children, will remain with the Emperor and Empress of Russia for some time during the Duke's absence.

Prince Christian presided at the twenty-fourth anniversary festival of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street, held, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern.

The Duke of Connaught will return to Gibraltar from Algiers in time to receive the Prince of Wales on his arrival there from India.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Marquis of Lorne dined with the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone, on Wednesday, at their residence in Carlton-gardens.

The Duke of Cambridge entertained the Speaker of the House of Commons and a distinguished party at dinner, on Saturday, at Gloucester House. Covers were laid for twenty-six. The Duke, as Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, held a Levée on Wednesday at the Horse Guards.

The Duke of Teck presided on Saturday at a meeting of the Committee of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, held to consider the arrangements for a novel exhibition of flower-beds to be held next June. The Duke and Duchess of Teck dined with Lord Carlingford and Countess Frances Waldegrave in Carlton-gardens, and were present at the Countess's reception. On Monday the Duke and Duchess dined with Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale, in Belgrave-square, and were afterwards present at the Viscountess's concert.

The Empress of Austria and the ex-King and Queen of Naples were present at the meet of the Bicester hounds last week at Astrop House, near Banbury, the residence of Sir W. Richmond Brown. There was a large field. A fox was soon found, but, after an excellent run, it was lost, a snowstorm of great severity setting in. The Empress of Austria has given 100 gs. towards the expenses of steeplechases to be held at Towcester during her stay at Easton Neston.

Prince Louis Napoleon completed his twentieth year on Thursday week. A votive mass was celebrated in the morning at St. Mary's Church, Chislehurst, at which the Empress Eugénie and the Prince were present.

His Excellency the German Ambassador gave a dinner on Wednesday at Prussia House, Carlton House-terrace, to celebrate the seventy-ninth anniversary of the birthday of the Emperor of Germany.

The Prime Minister entertained a small party at dinner, on Wednesday, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens.

The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War entertained at dinner, on Saturday last, a party of members of the House of Commons, at his residence in Grosvenor-gardens.

The Right Hon. the Speaker gave his fifth Parliamentary full-dress dinner on Wednesday.

The *Morning Post* announces that marriages are arranged between Mr. Charles Augustus Verner, son of Lieutenant-Colonel William Verner, and Miss Violet Watson-Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Watson-Taylor; and between Mr. Richard Ker, 1st Royal Dragoon's son, of Mr. David Ker, of Montalto, in the county of Down, and Edith, youngest daughter of Mr. W. G. Rose, of Onslow-gardens, and Wolston-heath, Rugby; and that the marriage of the Hon. John Scott Napier, second son of Lord Napier and Ettrick, to Mrs. James Leith, will take place on Thursday, April 6, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square.

## VICEREGAL FANCY-DRESS BALL AT DUBLIN.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn, and his daughter Lady Georgiana Hamilton, achieved a brilliant social success, on Monday week, in the grand fancy-dress ball they gave at Dublin Castle. Never has the Viceroyal Court beheld a more splendid entertainment. The scene in St. Patrick's Hall was beautiful, as well as curious and suggestive of many interesting historical or romantic incidents. The Duke of Abercorn appeared as King Charles I. in a black velvet suit, slouched Flemish hat with red plume, short cavalier cloak thrown over the left shoulder, baldric or sword-belt, high-heeled shoes with rosettes, and collar of Vandyke lace, with the blue ribbon and badge of the Garter, the star of St. George in diamonds, and a dazzling show of the same precious stones upon different parts of his dress. Lady Georgiana Hamilton, in the character of Elizabeth of Austria, Queen of Charles IX. of France, wore a white satin dress embroidered with gold, and a ruby velvet corsage trimmed with bands of gold, and ornamented with emeralds, pearls, and sapphires, set in large gold links, with a golden veil pendant from the head-dress. Following the Duke of Abercorn and his daughter were two pages of honour, Lord Athlumney and Master Peter Burke, in a blue cavalier dress; next came the members of his Grace's family and guests; Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, arrayed in the splendid tabard or state robe of his office, and, after him, the officers and ladies of the household. Ulster, it may be observed, is the King of Irish Court pageants. To him all look up for guidance in the delicate and intricate questions of etiquette and propriety which arise in connection with every ceremonial. He had been the great organizer of this entertainment, and to his accurate knowledge and unwearied zeal its signal success is mainly due. The officers of the household were arrayed in the dress of the Cavaliers, exhibiting a variety of gay and vivid colours. The Duchess of Abercorn was unfortunately prevented by ill health from taking her part in the entertainment.

The different quadrilles marched in order through the corridor, each headed by the lady who had organised it. They were designed for the symbolical representation of different subjects. The first, organised by the Marchioness of Drogheda, was the "Shakespearean," consisting of representatives of the two leading characters in "Henry VIII.," "The Merchant of Venice," "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Romeo and Juliet," "Much Ado About Nothing," and "The Taming of the Shrew." The second quadrille, the "Waverley," was under the direction of Mrs. Henry Roe. The novels from which the parts were taken were "Ivanhoe," "Kenilworth," "The Monastery," "The Talsman," "Woodstock," "Ann of Geierstein," "The Betrothed," "Peveril of the Peak," "Waverley," and "Quentin Durward." The third quadrille, the "Venetian," was marshalled by Lady Guinness. It was remarkable for the grandeur and uniformity of the costumes. Mrs. Chaplin's quadrille, the "Cavalry," represented the officers of Colonel Chaplin's corps—the 4th Royal Irish Dragoons—as first embodied in the reign of James II., dressed in the uniform of the period; their partners were contemporary ladies. The last quadrille, the "Eastern Question," was under the charge of Lady Michel. It was the most original and peculiar, the persons in it personifying different nations of the East, together with Peace, War, Plenty, Violence, and other characteristics, in striking contrast. They were all marshalled beforehand in the corridor, drawing-room, and throne-room, the Viceroyal group taking up their position first, and the quadrilles in the following order:—The Shakespearean, the Waverley, the Venetian, the Cavalry, and the Eastern. The last, which was the most numerous, occupied the throne-room.

Our readers will perhaps be curious to know what dresses were contrived to represent some of the political ingredients of the "Eastern Question." To describe a few instances, Mrs. Adair was "the Suez Canal," wearing a head-dress of Egyptian fashion, formed of pearls and turquoise beads, with a tiara of diamonds; a long flowing robe of rich cloth of gold, to represent the desert, traversed by wavy bands of azure satin, embroidered with pearls, to typify the blue waves of the Mediterranean passing through the sands of the desert and bearing the wealth of the Indies; a red satin under-skirt embroidered with Egyptian designs, to represent the Red Sea; the corsage of blue satin, to represent the Mediterranean Sea, girdled with roses and lilies, for England and France; the neck and arms covered with Egyptian jewels; and a long flowing veil, enveloping the whole figure, of tissue of gold, like a cloud of gold dust. At her girdle was a golden key, with a label attached, "Suez Canal, four millions;" in her hand was a long wand fan, composed of ostrich feathers. Lady Muskerrey appeared as the "River Neva," in white satin, silver tissue, and swans-down, for ice and snow; Mrs. Hilton, in blue, with a scarf inscribed "Mediterranean," represented that sea. Lady Alison stood for "Constantinople," in a gorgeous Eastern dress, with the dome of St. Sophia for her crown. Colonel Crealock was "India," in a superb Indian costume; "Great Britain" was the knightly figure of St. George, and "Russia" that of St. Andrew. "Ireland," too, though not directly concerned in the Eastern Question, was personated by the Hon. Mrs. Burrell, in a pale green robe, with embroidered shamrocks, and emeralds among the jewels she wore. Some of the more miscellaneous figures which appeared at this fancy-dress ball are shown in our Illustrations, for which we are indebted to sketches by Captain H. G. Robley, of the 91st Highlanders.

Among the figures which appear in our page Engraving of "Notes at the Fancy-Dress Ball," there are some to be identified without much trouble. In the middle of the page is Robinson Crusoe, with a pet monkey riding on his shoulder, under the shade of his old umbrella. Bluebeard, with his scimitar and an enormous key, swaggers on the opposite side. Between them is a girl dressed half in black and half in white, to represent a magpie; with a Tunisian in his tasselled fez. At the bottom of the page, in the middle foreground, is an Albanian chieftain giving his hand to Mephistopheles, and turning his back on the officer of the 17th Lancers, who is about to accost a Maori from New Zealand; but this Maori, being in reality no other than our correspondent Captain Robley, has paper and pencil, for a sketch, hidden under his apron of native flax. His tattooed visage, in enlarged proportions, makes a spectral apparition at some yards' distance. We observe also, to the left hand, a Chinese mandarin; in the background, with folded arms, an officer of the 4th Dragoon Guards in the time of James II., with the frogged coat-skirts, low hat, and ruffles of that period; to the right hand, Joan of Arc, bearing her flag, inscribed "Ave Maria"; and, walking off behind, a Jester, or Figure of Fun. King Henry VIII. lurks about in the rear. In the upper part of the page, directly above Bluebeard, we see a Cavalier of Charles I.'s army with a Hungarian hussar; a naval officer comes next, leading on a lady of Edward IV.'s time; then a peasant girl of Madeira, with the singular bodkin or spike in her head-dress, talking to a Chinese lady; next stands Masaniello, with a French vivandière, having her little keg of cognac slung at her back. Scottish Highlanders, modern French soldiers, grim conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot, Sikhs of the Punjab, Zouaves, and Knights Templars, monks

in their cowed frocks, Elizabethan dames in the starched frill of that age, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Tyrolese, and Hindoo females, each in her national costume, may here be recognised. It is a medley of "all the world and his wife and daughters."

## NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, STRAND.

The new street from Charing-cross to the Victoria Thames Embankment, over the site of Northumberland House and its gardens, which were the last remaining example of the old palatial mansions of English nobility in the Strand, was opened last Saturday. Our view of "Northumberland-avenue," as it is called, was taken from near the statue of King Charles I. at Charing-cross, looking down towards the river. The length of this new thoroughfare is 1000 ft., and its width is 90 ft., divided into a carriage-way of 60 ft., and two footways each 15 ft. wide, the gradient for one-half its length being one in ninety and the remainder practically level. Carriage and foot way communications have been formed with Northumberland-street, Craven-street, and Scotland-yard, the first of which it is proposed to widen. A subway for gas and water pipes has been formed along the entire length of the street; one of the main sewers, known as the Northumberland-street sewer, has been diverted for a portion of its length to bring it under the site of the public way, and a new sewer formed under the subway for the drainage of the houses to be erected in the new street. Trees have been planted on the footways next the kerb, making the approach correspond in character with the roadway on the Embankment. The new street was designed and completed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette, C.B., engineer, and Mr. George Vulliamy, architect, for the Metropolitan Board of Works. The contract was let to Messrs. Mowlem and Co., on June 25 last, for the sum of £15,750. This did not, however, include the carriage-way paving, which is of wood, and which has been executed by the Improved Wood-Paving Company, at a cost of about £4500. The money expended in the purchase of property amounts to about £643,754, including £500,000 for Northumberland House and estate, but the Board will obtain a very large sum by disposing of the surplus land. The South-Eastern Railway Company have now a bill in Parliament by which they propose to extend Charing-cross station up to Northumberland-street, and to occupy the site of Craven-street. The opening ceremony on Saturday was very short and simple. Sir James Hogg, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the officers and several members of that body, walked through Northumberland-avenue; and the chairman delivered a brief address, stating the facts above mentioned.

## THE VOLUNTEERS.

The metropolitan commanding officers have determined upon holding a review next Easter Monday on the ground placed at their disposal by Earl Brownlow. The site is near Tring station, and is in every way suitable for the purpose.

The prizes won during the year by the members of the 3rd Middlesex (Hampstead) have been presented to the successful competitors, at their head-quarters, by Mr. Samuel Hoare. The silver medal presented by Captain MacInnes was won by Sub-Lieutenant Sharpe, who was also first in another competition. The yearly cup was taken by Corporal Hawkins; the other principal winners being Private J. A. Rowe, Sergeant Millar, and Private Tatham.

The members of the Honourable Artillery Company held their nineteenth annual assault of arms at their head-quarters, Finsbury, on Wednesday week. The programme was of the usual character, and was well carried out.

The A company of the London Irish, under the command of Captain Howland Roberts, held their "St. Patrick's" Ball yesterday week in the large hall of the Cannon-street Hotel.

The I (Captain Starkie's) company of the Queen's Westminster held their first monthly prize meeting at Wormwood-scrubs last week. Private Lowe took the first prize, Captain Starkie the second.

The South Middlesex competed for their gold medal last week with the result that the winner was Lieutenant H. Bird, Private R. Bird being second.

A match took place last Saturday at Wimbledon between teams of twelve men from the 49th Middlesex and the 7th Surrey. The 7th Surrey were the winners by thirty-two points, scoring 679 points against 647 by their opponents.

The annual distribution of prizes to the successful members of the 49th Middlesex took place on Wednesday evening, at the City Terminus Hotel—Colonel Baker (Assistant Adjutant-General) in the chair. Amongst those who obtained prizes may be mentioned Staff-Sergeant Wills, the best shot in the regiment, and Staff-Sergeant Green, the final winner of Colonel Taylor's challenge cup. After the distribution a ball took place.

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated without disturbance in any part of Ireland. In Dublin the ceremony of mounting guard in the Castle-yard was witnessed by several thousands.

In London the ninety-third anniversary dinner of the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick took place, at Willis's Rooms, the Earl of Miltown in the chair. Subscriptions to the amount of £700 were announced, including her Majesty's annual donation of a hundred guineas. During the evening, also, about a hundred children, girls and boys, were introduced and marched round the tables, from which the fruit and flowers quickly disappeared, transferred by kindly hands of guests to the expectant pockets of the children. Concerts took place at St. James's Hall and the Albert Hall.

A festival in celebration of St. Patrick's Day was held at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday, and was attended by about 18,000 persons, principally belonging to the various Irish political and temperance associations in London. In addition to the ordinary attractions of the palace, Irish sports, such as "hurling," jig-dancing, and other amusements of the kind were arranged in the grounds, and indoors there were concerts of Irish music, and a performance of the ever-fresh "Colleen Bawn." A marked feature of the celebration was a procession of the assembled societies, which marched round the park with bands and banners. In the evening about 120 Irish ladies and gentlemen dined at the palace. Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P., presided; Lord F. Godolphin Osborne, Dr. Ward, M.P., and Mr. Sullivan, M.P., being among the speakers.

Large and enthusiastic meetings were held at Liverpool on St. Patrick's Day. At one Lord Godolphin Osborne presided, while at another Mr. O'Connor Power, M.P., spoke.

There were two demonstrations in Dundee in honour of the day—one under the auspices of the Roman Catholic Church and the other arranged by the local Home-Rule Association.

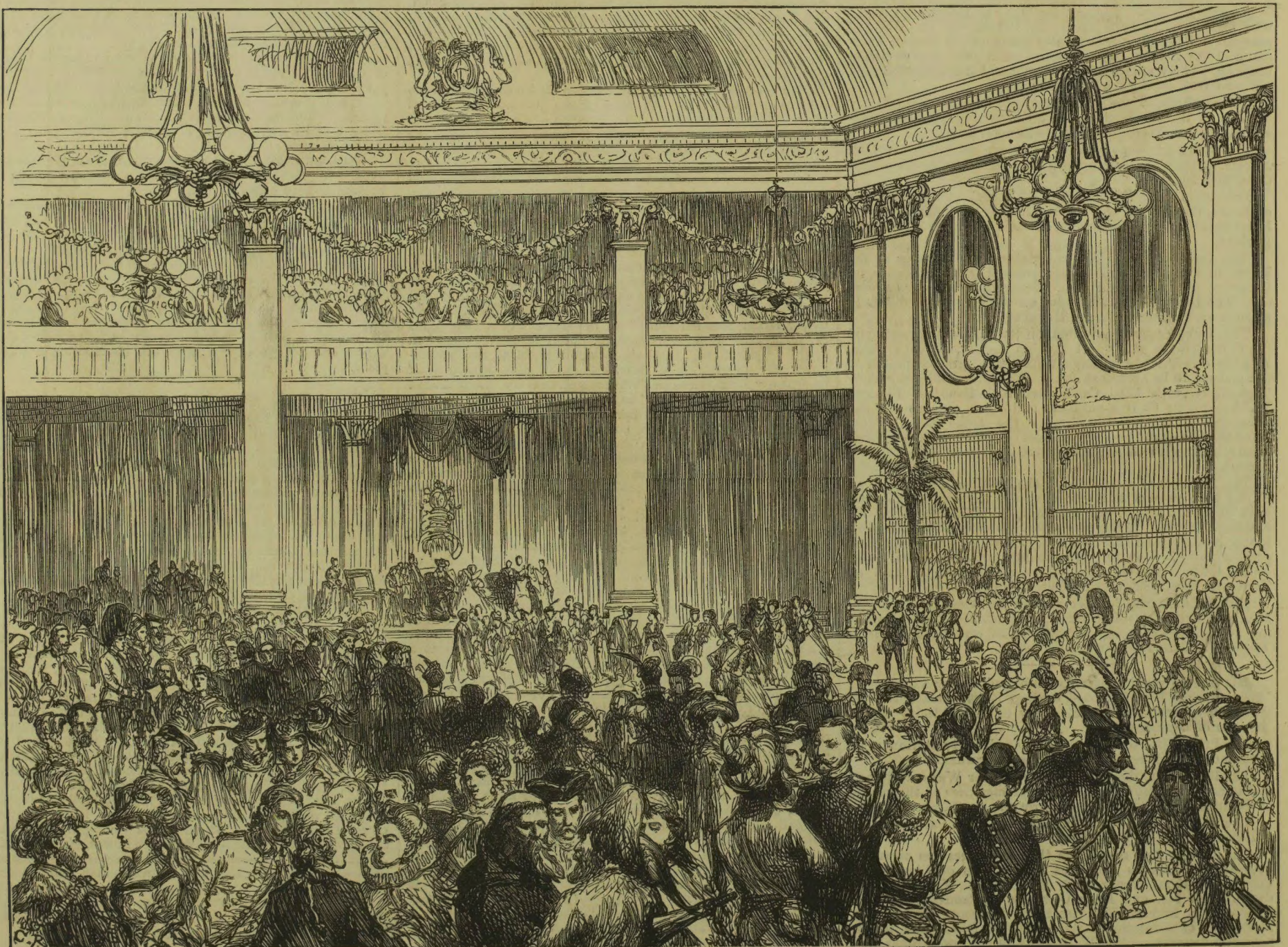
Mr. Butt, M.P., addressed a large meeting of Irishmen at Glasgow, assembled to celebrate the festival. He advocated Home Rule for Ireland as being just and expedient.

The Admiralty has furnished designs for a special barge which is to be built for the conveyance of the 81-ton gun from Woolwich to Shoeburyness.





THE NEW STREET ON THE SITE OF NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE: VIEW FROM CHARING-CROSS.



GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL AT DUBLIN CASTLE.





NOTES AT THE FANCY-DRESS BALL, DUBLIN CASTLE.



FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.  
FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, March 23.

The Advanced Republican party has at length submitted to the Legislature its proposal for a general amnesty, and the debate which took place on Tuesday afternoon in the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies on this vexatious question has been the leading event of the week. The proceedings in the Senate, where M. Victor Hugo was the Republican spokesman, were tolerably quiet; but such was scarcely the case in the Lower Chamber, where the discussion was opened by veteran M. Raspail. Both speakers demanded a full pardon for the Communists detained either in France or in New Caledonia or sojourning abroad, as well as for all other persons who have been accused or convicted of political and press offences since 1870. In the Senate M. Dufaure replied to Victor Hugo, and asked that the proposition might be declared "urgent." He stated that Marshal MacMahon, whom the Constitution had exclusively invested with the right of pardon, was desirous of extending his clemency to all deserving political prisoners; but he strenuously opposed the voting of a general amnesty, of which all the enemies of society would profit to re-enter France and again commence propagating the most subversive doctrines. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Raspail was frequently interrupted by the members of the Right, who made numerous vehement allusions to the sad scenes which characterised the fall of the Commune of Paris; and when M. Ricard, the new Minister of the Interior, declared that the Government was opposed to a general amnesty, the applause on the Royalist and Bonapartist benches became intense. The speeches of MM. Rouvier and Brisson, who supported M. Raspail's proposition, were attended by numerous interruptions—most of which proceeded from M. Paul de Cassagnac. The young deputy for the Gers soon found himself, however, assailed in his turn, and an imprudent allusion which he made to the "assassins of the Commune" drew from M. Georges Perin the stinging retort, "The men of Dec. 2 have no right to complain of assassinations!" Eventually, M. Ricard having declared that Marshal MacMahon was disposed to deal leniently with the more deserving political culprits, the Chamber voted the "urgency" of the proposition as the Government asked.

Towards the close of the sitting M. Raspail fils brought forward a proposition for the repeal of the present obnoxious municipal law, which was referred to a select committee for examination. Besides the amnesty and the *loi des maires*, the Chamber is also preparing to deal with the state of siege, concerning the raising of which M. Floquet made the other day an important proposition, almost the whole House supporting his demand for a declaration of urgency. The verification of the elections is not yet terminated. On Monday the Chamber of Deputies quashed the return of M. Malartre, a gentleman whose specialité in the late National Assembly was to apply incessantly for holidays and adjournments; and on Tuesday it was decided that there should be an inquiry into the election of M. d'Aiguesvives—a Royalist who owes his nomination at Toulouse mainly to the support of Government officials.

The marriage of Bettina, daughter of Baron Salomon, of Vienna, took place at half-past twelve yesterday in the synagogue of the Rue de la Victoire. The more privileged spectators were shown into the body of the temple. The others were conducted to the lateral galleries reserved on Saturdays for female worshippers. The ceremony was a very splendid one. M. Faure, from the opera, sang a Hebrew hymeneal hymn, composed expressly for the occasion. The dowry of the bride is half a million sterling, and her wedding presents represent a fabulous sum. The bride's father marked the happy event by giving dowries to five young marriageable ladies whose parents have suffered reverse of fortune, and distributing £1000 among the poor of Paris. Marshal MacMahon was present, on Tuesday, at the signing of the marriage contract, and appended his signature as one of the witnesses.

The Geographical Society has conferred its gold medal upon Dr. Nachtigal, the African explorer, at the same time inviting him to receive it in person at Paris, at an extraordinary sitting to be held on April 19.

It appears that important changes are contemplated in the provincial administrative staff. The new Minister of the Interior has already decided on dismissing the Prefects of the Rhône, the Bouches-du-Rhône, the Haute-Garonne, Vaucluse, the Pyrénées Orientales, and the Loir-et-Cher, and additional revocations are expected. The functionaries removed from office are being, in almost every instance, replaced by members of the moderate Republican party. M. Waddington, the new Minister of Public Instruction, has also promised great reforms in the educational department.

M. Gambetta's organ, the *République Française*, having violently attacked M. Buffet on the eve of the late elections, its responsible manager was recently sentenced by the Paris Correctional Tribunal to a month's imprisonment and a fine of £80. This condemnation has been confirmed by the Court of Appeal; but the *République* announces its intention of carrying the case before the supreme tribunal, the fact of M. Buffet being, at the time when the alleged offence was committed, both a "Minister" and a "candidate" raising an important point of law which requires complete elucidation. Apropos of press offences, the editor of a new journal, *Les Droits de l'Homme*, published at Meaux, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and £40 fine for attempting to justify some of the most culpable acts of the Commune of Paris.

M. Léon Say's Budget for next year is ready, and will shortly be examined by the Legislature. It estimates the revenue at about £106,880,000, and the expenditure at £106,680,000, leaving a surplus of £200,000.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted a sum of £7000 for the relief of the sufferers from the inundations in the vicinity of Paris. Numerous non-official subscriptions have also been opened for the same purpose: that of the *Figaro* already exceeds £3500. The waters of both the Seine and the Marne are now fortunately subsiding.

## SPAIN.

King Alfonso XII. made his triumphal entry into Madrid, on Monday morning, at the head of 25,000 troops, amid the enthusiastic cheering of an immense crowd. Crowns were thrown and pigeons set loose from the balconies of the houses, and handkerchiefs were waved by the ladies at the windows. Loud shouts were raised of "Long live the Pacificator King!" Cheers were also given for Generals Quesada, Martinez Campos, Primo de Rivera, and for the victorious army, Generals Quesada and Martinez Campos being specially greeted with shouts of "Long live the defenders of liberty!" "Down with the privileges of the Basque provinces!" The people crowned the soldiers with wreaths as they passed. In replying to the address on the speech from the Throne, which was read to him by the President of the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, King Alfonso said that the results achieved were all due to the bravery of the army. "There now remains," he added, "the difficult task of rendering peace durable and beneficial

to the Spanish people." On Wednesday the festivities came to an end, after lasting three days. In the afternoon the King attended a bull-fight, at which the Princess of the Asturias and the Court were also present. Large numbers of delegates from the municipalities of the Spanish provinces went to Madrid to present their homage to the King. A Lisbon telegram says that several Portuguese notabilities, in order to show their sympathy with Spain at the termination of the civil war, went to Madrid, to take part in the festivities.

By a majority of 276 votes against 30, the reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted on Saturday in the Congress. After an animated debate, General Pavia made a speech which called forth protests from Signors Sagasta and Castelar.

General Jovella, the new Captain-General of Cuba, has issued a decree entirely reorganising the taxation of the country. He further proposes to effect a loan of 180,000,000 dols., in 8 per cent bonds, for the purpose of paying off the floating debt.

Information has reached Singapore of the success of the Spanish expedition under Admiral Malcampo against the pirates of the Sulu Islands. During their operations the Spaniards have lost 500 men.

## ITALY.

Signor Minghetti presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday week a blooming picture of the national finances, but on Saturday he and his colleagues were defeated by a hostile vote. Signor Minghetti moved that the Opposition motion respecting the grist tax should be postponed. This proposition was, however, rejected by 242 votes against 181. In consequence of this adverse vote, Signor Minghetti and his colleagues resigned, and Signor Depretis was sent for by the King to form a new Ministry. The Cabinet was not fully constituted when we went to press with our early edition.

Sir Augustus Paget, hitherto Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain at the Court of Italy, has been appointed Ambassador. General Menabrea, in like manner, is named Ambassador of Italy in London.

The long-expected eruption of Mount Vesuvius began yesterday week, the lava flowing towards Pompeii. A large column of snow-white vapour, coloured by the fire underneath, which rose from the top of the mountain, presented a magnificent sight.

## BELGIUM.

M. Malou, the Minister of Finance, introduced in the Chamber of Representatives, on Tuesday, the bill empowering the Government to make an immediate payment to the Railway Construction Company of 11,000,000*l.* to enable the company to repay a considerable portion of its debt to the Banque de Belgique. The debate upon the measure took place next day, when, after some observations from several deputies, the Chamber, by 83 votes against 4, passed the bill.

## GERMANY.

On Wednesday the Emperor William, who was born March 22, 1797, celebrated his birthday. Although a violent snowstorm raged, Berlin had a holiday aspect. Many congratulatory visits were paid to his Majesty, and a large number of Princes from the smaller States took part in the festivities. Field Marshal Von Wrangel addressed the Emperor in the name of the Generals of the Army, and hoped that he might live for many years to promote the welfare of Germany. In his reply the Emperor specially referred to the services rendered to the country by the Army. A dinner was given in the picture-gallery of the Royal palace, which was attended by the Emperor and Empress, the members of the Royal family, the princely guests, the members of their suites, the diplomatic body, and the chief Court officials. Congratulatory telegrams reached the Emperor from Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Russia, and most of the reigning Sovereigns of Europe. The day, too, was observed as a national festival, for the first time, throughout the Empire. A great number of appointments and promotions in the Prussian army have been made by the Emperor on the occasion of his birthday. Among others, Prince Bismarck has been promoted to the rank of a General of Cavalry.

The eldest daughter of the Viscount de Goutaut-Biron, French Ambassador at this Court, has been betrothed to Count Talleyrand-Périgord, a naturalised Prussian subject, and son of the Marquis de Talleyrand, a large landed proprietor in Silesia.

Replying to a question put by Count Udo Stolberg, in Monday's sitting of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, the Minister of Commerce said that it was true a bill for the cession of the Prussian railways to the Empire will be submitted by the Government to the Diet; he added that it was upon economical grounds only, and not from any political motives, that this course had been decided on.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the Budget was read the third time and passed without any important discussion.

Herr Wagner's opera of "Tristan and Isolde" was produced on Monday night at the Royal Opera House, for the first time in Berlin. The Court was present, and a distinguished company, which, at extravagant prices, filled the whole house. The work was favourably received by the audience, and Herr Wagner was repeatedly called before the curtain.

Ferdinand Freiligrath, the famous German poet, who lived so many years exiled in England, died last Saturday night, at Cannstadt, aged sixty-six years.

## DENMARK.

A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* at Copenhagen telegraphs that the Crown Prince and Princess started last Tuesday evening on a Continental tour. They propose to travel through Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, and will be absent about three months.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor has appointed the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovich president of the Academy of Fine Arts at St Petersburg.

Tuesday's *Invalide Russe* states, on the strength of telegraphic advices, that Khokand is visibly recovering from the terror and loss caused by the civil war. Khokand, the capital of the former Khanate, will be the capital of the Government.

## THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Union Company's steamer Danube brings advices from Cape Town to Feb. 25.

The election to the Legislative Council in room of Mr. de Roubaix came off on Feb. 24. Mr. Landsberg, the Conference candidate, was returned by a large majority over Mr. Van der Bye. The *Cape Standard and Mail* says:—"Earl Carnarvon, in the despatches, defends his policy against the attacks of the Barkley-Molteno Government, and supports the conciliatory policy of Mr. Froude, from which such great and good results are expected in South Africa, in proof of which the Free State Volksraad has commissioned Mr. President Brand to go to England, and has given him carte blanche for carrying out his negotiations."

Mr. Amelinus de Valliero, brother to the Chief Justice of Cape Colony, has accepted a judgeship in the Free State.

## AMERICA.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has reported against the nomination of Mr. Dana as Minister to England, but Mr. Dana's friends are making a vigorous canvass of the Senate, and, supported by the full power of the President, are hopeful of obtaining a confirmation, notwithstanding the adverse report. Confirmation of his appointment has been urged upon the Senate, in a memorial signed by two hundred members of the Massachusetts Legislature and the leading members of the Bar of that city.

The Senate Committee has reported upon the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill recently passed by the House of Representatives. The omissions and reductions proposed by the House are in every instance disagreed to. The principal contest will turn upon the salaries of the Minister to England, France, and Russia.

Mr. Marsh has returned from Canada to testify against General Belknap. On Wednesday he gave evidence before the Judiciary Committee of the House. He declared that his former testimony was correct, and added that his payments to Mr. Belknap were voluntary, and made without solicitation. They were, however, accepted. He never told Mr. Belknap where the money came from, but supposed he must have known.

Evidence, generally contradicting statements made by Mr. Lyon on the subject of the Emma Mine and the relations of General Schenck therewith, was given, on Wednesday, by Mr. ex-Senator Stewart before the Foreign Committee of the House of Representatives.

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives has reported in favour of the bill proposing to pay out of the remainder of the Geneva Award the war insurance premiums and certain other losses caused by the depredations of the Confederate cruisers.

There have been great storms in the States, and many shipwrecks are reported to have occurred on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. The Western States, New England, and Canada have been visited by heavy falls of snow.

The National Bank of the State of New York reopened last Monday, paying all cheques presented.

Four persons, alleged to be implicated in an extensive conspiracy to counterfeit United States bonds and bank-notes, have been arrested in New York.

A fire has occurred at Charleston, South Carolina, and hundreds of persons are rendered homeless and penniless by the calamity.

All questions between the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Paraguay have been settled.

A Reuter's telegram from Singapore of Tuesday's date says that the flying squadron has gone to China.

The Malay chief Ismail, who recently surrendered to the Rajah of Quedah, has arrived at Penang.

Great damage to shipping has been caused by the passage of a cyclone near the Island of Mauritius.

Lord Lytton landed at Alexandria from the Orontes on Tuesday, and at once proceeded by special train to Cairo and Suez to meet the Prince of Wales.

The Queen has appointed the Hon. Hugh Gough, now Attaché to her Majesty's Legation at Rio de Janeiro, to be a Third Secretary in her Majesty's Diplomatic Service.

It was resolved at a public meeting, held at Calcutta, last week, to erect a statue in commemoration of the services of Lord Napier of Magdala.

The British Admiral on the Pacific station has received from the Government of Guatemala 25,000 dols., being part of the 60,000 dols. indemnity given to the British Government for the outrage on Mr. Magee, her Majesty's Consul.

The visit of the British Political Resident at Aden to Socotra, with the commanding officer of her Majesty's ship Briton, has resulted in a treaty under which Great Britain will enjoy certain rights and privileges which have been much desired in connection with that island.

Mr. Thomas Cook and Son, the excursion agents, have received a telegram from Mr. John Cook announcing that, after successfully completing a tour up the Nile to the Second Cataract (Wadi Halfa), the party under his charge, numbering thirty, safely landed at Jaffa on Sunday morning.

Letters from Colonel Gordon to Dec. 29 state that he and his party attacked and defeated the tribe which threatened to obstruct his progress upon the Nile. His present intention is to march to the Albert Nyanza and afterwards to return home. He expects to complete his expedition up the Nile in July or August of the present year.

Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, has gone to Smyrna, whence he will proceed to Alexandretta (the port of Aleppo), and thence overland by way of Damascus to Bagdad. After a short stay in Bagdad he will continue his journey to Mesopotamia, for the purpose of resuming his exploration of the site of the Royal palace at Nineveh. Mr. Smith's principal object is to recover the remainder of the Royal library, the tables of which, already brought to light and deciphered by him, have furnished much interesting information relative to the Babylonian and Assyrian traditions of the Creation and the Deluge. The firman of the Porte gives Mr. Smith authority to conduct his explorations for a period of two years.

Eight children were poisoned at Stockton-on-Tees last Saturday by eating of the root of water hemlock. Three of them have died.

Colonel Wynne and the officers of the Grenadier Guards gave a ball in the Exhibition Palace, Dublin, on Wednesday night. It was honoured by the presence of the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Georgiana Hamilton.

Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., speaking at a meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture, last Saturday, strongly condemned the Government Valuation Bill. It was merely a measure to screw more rates and taxes out of real property, and ought to be met with strenuous and united opposition.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday, several cases of saving life, in several of which great gallantry was displayed, were brought under the notice of the committee which bestowed the society's rewards.

A meeting of the general committee and guarantors of the Norwich Musical Festival was held, on Wednesday, at the Shire-hall, Norwich, for the purpose of receiving a report on the financial results of the festival of September, 1875. The accounts presented showed that the gross receipts of the festival were £4042 and the disbursements £3919. The balance was, however, liable to reduction for a few sundry small claims remaining unsettled. The committee did not recommend that the balance of £123 should be divided among the local charities, but that it should be carried forward to assist in defraying the expenses attendant on preparations for the next festival.



## NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Royal Steeplechase was the only event worthy of note on the concluding day at Bristol last week, and even that, in spite of £500 of added money, was a comparative failure, and brought only five to the post. The race was run at a miserably slow pace for the first two miles, which completely settled any chance the favourite, Dainty (11 st.), may have possessed, and a quarter of a mile from home Little Tom (10 st. 9 lb.) came right away from his field, and beat Peter Simple (10 st.) in a common canter by twenty lengths. Vintner (10 st. 1 lb.), who has so long been expected to win a great race, was once more heavily backed, and performed as badly as usual. The Grand Military Steeplechases at Rugby, which were postponed from the beginning of the week, owing to the heavy fall of snow, were brought off on the Friday and Saturday with fair success. Only three contested the Grand Military Gold Cup, and as Revenge, who was not fortunate in his jockey, fell and refused, Earl Marshal was left to win as he liked, and thus incurred a penalty for the Grand National.

The flat-racing season has at length commenced, and the present week has been about the busiest that we shall have during the entire season. Owing to a misunderstanding between the authorities at Lincoln and Liverpool, the two fixtures have clashed for the last three or four years; but matters are now amicably arranged, and Mr. Ford takes Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, leaving the remaining three days to Mr. Topham, a compromise which is mutually beneficial, and which enables anyone who wishes to do so to assist at both meetings. There was sharp frost on Sunday night, and a heavy fall of snow in London; but, fortunately, little fell as far north as Lincoln, and the much-dreaded postponement was averted. There was an immense attendance of spectators, and several improvements have been made in the course, paddock, and Grand Stand. The Baththany Stakes was the principal event of the first day, and those speedy mares Modena (9 st.) and Slumber (8 st. 6 lb.) were both strongly fancied; but neither could live with Ursula (7 st. 9 lb.), who started favourite, and has evidently wintered exceedingly well. The Tathwell Stakes brought out the first two-year-olds of the season. It may be remembered that Bella won this race last year, and it was generally thought that Matthew Dawson would repeat the coup with Cæsarion, a handsome colt by Julius—Quality, who was said to have been highly tried. To the horror of the layers of odds, however, a filly by Scottish Chief—Carita caught him at the stand and defeated him very easily by three lengths. The Brocklesby Stakes was the pièce de résistance on Tuesday, the field, which numbered eleven, being rather above the average in point of quality. Midlothian, by Ratanplan or Strathcanon—Lufra, and therefore half brother to Lowlander, and Red Gauntlet, by Rosierucian—Kalpyge, were the two which came in for the greatest amount of support. The latter had nothing to do with the finish, which was reduced to a match between Midlothian and Rosy Cross, the favourite winning by a clever half length. Rosy Cross is a very nice filly by Rosierucian—Inquisition, and, being decidedly backward, ought to win some races. Delicacy, a half sister to Corycalis, by Cardinal York—Mulberry, and the neatly-named Merry Music, by Paganini—Merry Sunshine, ought also to see a better day. The evening Lillian took an early opportunity of making her first appearance for the season in the Blankney Stakes; but, though she materially improved upon her position in the same event last season, she could only run second to Akbar, who, however, was in receipt of 25 lb. from her.

A heavy snowstorm on Tuesday night made it very doubtful if racing could take place on Wednesday, but the sun had such power that the snow soon disappeared, leaving the course, however, in a very holding condition. Neither Midlothian nor Red Gauntlet started for the Lincoln Club Cup, in which Cæsarion was made favourite, but he again had to put up with second place, succumbing by a head to Plaisance, a French filly, by Cymbal—Jeannette, who ran pretty well in the Brocklesby. Thirty numbers were hoisted for the Lincolnshire Handicap, which is two less than went up last year. The continued run on Lacy (7 st. 8 lb.) was the feature of the betting at the finish, and he eventually started in equal demand with Woodlands (7 st. 10 lb.), at 100 to 15. The Mandarin (7 st. 5 lb.) also advanced in the quotations; while Kaiser (8 st. 8 lb.) and Brigg Boy (6 st. 6 lb.) went back a few points. After one attempt, a capital start was effected, and the pace was so good that a quarter of a mile from home only Brigg Boy, Victoria (5 st. 10 lb.), Controversy (7 st. 7 lb.), and Thunder (9 st. 4 lb.) had a chance of success. Just inside the distance Controversy shot to the front and won as he liked by three lengths; and as Thunder, who ran a very great horse, was stopped when Archer found he could not win, Brigg Boy was second, and Victoria a poor third. Maize Wudfire (7 st. 5 lb.), who was third last year, now finished fourth. Of all the favourites, Lord Berners (6 st. 13 lb.) was the only one who ran even respectably; and the sooner Kaiser is shipped off to the Cape of Good Hope the better for his persistent backers.

The Oxford and Cambridge crews made their first appearance on the Thames on Monday last, and for the next fortnight half London will talk learnedly or ignorantly—generally ignorantly—of “catch at the beginning,” “swing,” “feather,” “screwing,” &c. Without going into individual criticism, we may state broadly that the general impression appears to be that the Oxford men are not so good as, and their opponents rather better than, was anticipated; consequently there appears a prospect of a good race, and we no longer hear of such odds as 9 to 4 being laid on the “Dark Blues.” The following are the names and latest weights:—

OXFORD.	st lb	CAMBRIDGE.	st lb
McCourtney, Pemb. (bow)	11 5½	Braceker, Jesus (bow)	11 5
2. Mercer, Corpus	11 6	2. Lewis, Caius	11 12
3. Williams, Corpus	11 6½	3. Close, First Trinity	11 12½
4. Michelson, Pembroke	13 3½	4. Gordon, Jesus	12 9
5. Boustead, University	12 7½	5. Pike, Caius	12 10
6. Stayer, St. John's	12 6½	6. Hockin, Jesus	12 10
7. Marriott, Brasenose	12 0	7. Rhodes, Jesus	12 4½
Edwards, Moss, Bra. (str)	12 4	8. Shafto, Jesus (stroke)	12 0
Craven, Worcester (cox.)	7 6	Davis, Clare (cox.)	7 0

Each crew is nearly three stone heavier than those of last year, and we remark that in the Oxford boat the stroke side is more than two stone heavier than the bow; while the Cambridge men are pretty equally balanced. Last season stroke and bow side in the Oxford boat were within 7 lb. of each other, while there was a great preponderance of weight on the stroke side in the “light blue” ship.

The Oxford University sports took place at the end of last week, and, considering the bad weather, the performances were quite up to the average. M. J. Brooks (Brasenose), the president of the club, was decidedly the hero of the meeting, as he won both the high and broad jumps, clearing the extraordinary height of six feet, which is the best jump on record. His wide jump, 21 ft. 11 in., was also remarkably good. E. R. J. Nicolls (Christ Church) won the mile in brilliant style, running the first two laps in the very fast time of 2 min. 56 sec.; so he seems to have avoided the common fault of University milers, that of making their time in the last lap. He did not start in the three miles, which fell to A. Goodwin (Jesus), who won by thirty yards, in the very fair

time of 15 min. 41 sec. W. R. Stevenson (New), last year's winner, was apparently out of form, and stopped in the fifth lap, but he has been selected to run against Cambridge. At the time of writing the Cambridge sports are not concluded, so we defer comment until next week.

John Roberts, jun., the billiard champion, who leaves for a tour in Australia in the course of a few days, took a benefit at St. James's Hall last Friday week. The game was a four-handed one, Roberts and T. Taylor being opposed by W. Cook and S. W. Stanley. Though there was no money staked, there was a good deal of betting, 5 and 6 to 4 being laid on the former pair. Play is generally somewhat tame in a four-handed match, and this one did not prove an exception to the rule, none of the four men showing anything like their best form. At the interval Cook and his partner held a good lead; but, on resuming play, they could do little or nothing, and were eventually beaten by 232 points. The best breaks were Roberts, 55, 87 (7), 70 (13), and 67 (12); Taylor, 49, and 116 (13); Cook, 54 (14), 41 (12), and 62; and Stanley, 50 (12), and 67 (12). The figures in brackets denote the number of consecutive spot strokes in each break. The game was played on one of the most beautiful tables we ever saw, by Cox and Yeman. The carving of the legs and sides was superb; but it ran a little slow off the top cushion, which accounts for no large spot break being made. “Oxford Jonathan” and T. Stuart marked and spotted the red ball, &c. On the previous night Roberts and Cook gave an exhibition at Balham, when the former scored the wonderful break of 600 (31, 35, and 112), and afterwards put in all fifteen pyramid balls in a single break. Cook was also in good form, putting together 106, 82, and 247 (11, 18, and 33).

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Lord Mayor has been initiated as an honorary member of one of the lodges of the Order of Foresters.

A subscription list has been opened at the Mansion House in aid of the distress caused by the inundations in Holland.

Lord J. Manners, M.P., was the guest, on Wednesday, of the Shipwrights' Company, of which he has taken up the livery.

The Bank rate of discount was reduced, on Thursday morning, from 4 per cent, at which it was fixed on Jan. 27 last, to 3½ per cent.

The committee appointed to inquire into the cause and extent of the depreciation in the value of silver has begun its investigations.

The Goldsmiths' Company has voted £1000 as a contribution to the “Queen's Fund” in aid of the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road.

The contract for the erection of works for the site of the new fruit, vegetable, and flower market, at Smithfield, has been accepted by Messrs. Holland and Hannen.

Dr. Johnson, late professor of medicine in King's College, London, has been appointed to the chair of clinical medicine, and is succeeded by Dr. Beale in the professorship of medicine.

The Grocers' Company have voted £250, the Clothworkers' Company £210, and the Mercers' Company £105 to the Marine Society Mansion House Fund for replacing the lost Warspite.

A woman who was charged at Guildhall, last Saturday, with begging in Fleet-street, was proved to have a balance of more than £120 to her credit in a savings bank. Sir Robert Carden discharged her with a caution.

Prince Christian presided, on Wednesday evening, at the annual festival of the Hospital for Sick Children in Great Ormond-street, which took place at the London Tavern. The subscriptions in aid of the charity amounted to £2500.

Mr. Disraeli has informed Mr. Edmund Hay Currie, chairman of the house committee of the London Hospital, of the intention of the Queen to confer the dignity of knighthood upon him, in connection with her Majesty's recent visit.

A method of raising sunken vessels, believed to be new, will be shown on a model of the Vanguard at the St. James's Swimming-Baths, Marshall-street, Golden-square, next Tuesday afternoon. The lecture will be preceded by a preparatory discourse by Mr. F. H. Reece.

The Lord Chief Justice was entertained at the Mansion House last Saturday at a banquet given by the Lord Mayor in celebration of Sir Alexander's recent acceptance of the honorary freedom of the City. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., was among the speakers.

Under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury, the seventh annual meeting of the Charity Organisation Society was held on Wednesday, at Willis's Rooms. The report showed that the work of the society is considerably increasing, and that the number of vagrants unworthy of relief is decreasing.

Baron Hochschild, the Swedish Envoy, took the chair at the festival of the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress, on Wednesday. The list of contributions amounted to £3322, including donations of £100 each from the Queen, the German Emperor, the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Sweden and Norway.

Haydn's oratorio, “The Creation,” will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society next Friday, the 31st inst., at Exeter Hall, the occasion being the 144th anniversary of the composer's birth. Madame Blanche Cole, Mr. Cummings, and Signor Foli are the principal vocalists. Sir Michael Costa will conduct.

A novel idea of entertainment, in the shape of “a musical bee,” has been announced by Mr. Stroud L. Cocks. Prizes to the value of £30 are offered to the best piano-players and singers at sight (amateurs). Questions upon musical subjects will be put. Mr. Brinley Richards will preside, and the proceeds are to be given to a deserving object.

At yesterday week's meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works it was resolved that the question as to the erection of a new Mint on the Thames Embankment should stand over until the Board had received some information respecting the character of the building, and an assurance that it would not be inclosed by a high wall.

Some information relative to the extent and support of religious institutions in England and Wales has been communicated to the Statistical Society by Mr. Herbert Skeats. He estimated the income of the parochial clergy at four millions and a half sterling per annum. The total amount subscribed for religious purposes he computed to be £16,000,000.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers last week (the second week of March) was 86,808, of whom 36,915 were in workhouses, and 49,893 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in the years 1875, 1874, and 1873, these figures show a decrease of 12,152, 20,734, and 32,245 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 547, of whom 428 were men, 100 women, and 19 children.

On Thursday, for the twelfth time, Mr. Richard Bunner Oakley, the proprietor and manager of the Co-operative Credit Bank, Queen Victoria-street, City, was brought before the Lord Mayor and Alderman Sir Robert Carden on a charge of having obtained large sums of money and various valuable securities from the trustees and depositors of the bank, with intent to defraud. He was committed for trial.

The anniversary festival of the Highland Society of London was held on Tuesday evening at St. James's Hall, when the chair was occupied by the Earl of Dunmore. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, “The Highland Society of London,” after a few introductory remarks, in the course of which he extolled the action of the Highlanders in the defence of their country whenever occasion had required it, pointed to the objects the society had in view, and urged that, as the parent stock of every Scottish charity in London, it was especially worthy of support.

The one hundred and thirty-eighth anniversary of the Royal Society of Musicians was celebrated on Wednesday evening at Willis's Rooms, when about two hundred gentlemen sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot. The subscriptions, including 50 gs. from the chairman, amounted to £850. As usual at the festivals of the society, the musical arrangements were prominent features in the evening's entertainment. It may be added that during the past year nearly £3000 were expended in providing for the maintenance of the dependents on the institution, which is now supporting seventy-six persons.—“The Messiah” is selected for performance on May 5 next, at St. James's Hall, in aid of the funds of the society.

## THE CHURCH.

The large west window of the parish church of Kensington is to be filled with stained glass in memory of the late Archdeacon Sinclair.

The restoration of the parish church of Easebourne, near Midhurst, Sussex, has been begun by the Earl of Egmont, under the professional supervision of Mr. A. Blomfield.

The tombstone to the memory of the daughter of the Rev. Henry Keet, of which the Vicar of Owston Ferry refused to sanction the erection because on it Mr. Keet was described as “Rev.,” was erected on Monday, in pursuance of the decision of the Judicial Committee.

On the 13th inst. the Bishop of Salisbury admitted three ladies—Miss E. M. Anderson, Miss L. Adams, and Miss M. Briscoe—to the office of deaconess. They were set apart for their work by laying on of hands, in a simple but impressive service performed in the palace chapel.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Lichfield opened a new aisle, which, through a benefaction of the late Archdeacon Hill (father-in-law to the present Incumbent, the Rev. A. Olivier), has been recently added to St. James's, Litchurch, Derby. The aisle is most appropriately dedicated to the memory of the venerable Archdeacon.

The Rev. S. Brooke has given £8000, in addition to a previous donation of £12,000, for improvements in the interior of the Church of St. John-the-Divine, Vassal-road, Brixton. The Bishop of Winchester has granted a faculty for the intended alterations, and it is exhibited on the doors of the church. Although Mr. Brooke is the patron of the benefice, he acts as assistant-priest under the Rev. D. Elsdale, who is the Vicar.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its annual monthly meeting on Monday at the society's house, 7, Whitehall—the Rev. John Evans in the chair. Grants of money, amounting to £2315, were made in aid of the following objects—viz., building new churches at Leamington, St. John the Baptist, Warwick, and St. Leonards-on-Sea, Christ Church; rebuilding the churches at Aber, near Bangor, and Whitechapel, Middlesex; enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation in the churches at Boyton, near Llan-castion; Dalwood, near Honiton, Devon; Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford; Skendleby, near Spilsby, and Somerby, near Grantham, Lincoln. Under urgent circumstances, the grants formerly made towards building the Church of St. Jude, in the parish of Charles, Plymouth, Devon, and towards reseating and restoring the churches at Fowey, Cornwall, and Marloes, near Milford Haven, Pembroke, were each increased. Grants were also made from the Special School Church and Mission-House Fund towards building school or mission churches at Bridgetown, in the parish of Cannock, near Stafford; Islington, St. John, Middlesex; Margate, St. John the Baptist, Kent; Tonge, near Middleton, Lancashire; and Devonport, St. Stephen. This meeting was the last in the society's financial year, during which grants amounting to £12,230 have been made towards the erection of twenty-six new churches (twenty-three of which are entirely free and unappropriated), the rebuilding of twenty-five, and the enlarging or otherwise improving the accommodation of eighty existing churches. The carrying out of the above works called forth from the promoters of them the sum of £372,202. The committee have also granted £779 towards building thirty schools or mission churches. This special fund is now absolutely exhausted, and an appeal is earnestly made to Churchmen and Churchwomen to send contributions.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.  
CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.

The following list was issued on Thursday morning:—

Class I.—Wace, John's; Neil, Peter's; Doughton, King's; Macaulay, Trinity, and Simpkinson, John's, equal; Jenkinson, Trinity; Selwyn, King's; Bouchier, King's, Chase, Christ's, Handford, Christ's, and Postgate, Trinity, equal; Laurence, Corpus, and Seaton, Jesus, equal; Flather, Emmanuel, Raven, Caius, and Wallis, Caius, equal; Banton, Jesus, and Heathcote, Trinity, equal; C. M. Lush, Trinity Hall, Williams, Trinity, and Wilson, Emmanuel, equal; Broadhurst, Trinity; Ker, Trinity.

Class II.—Tanner, Pembroke; Eden, Pembroke; Boutflower, Caius, and Raynor, John's, equal; Inchbald, Clare; Fraser, Clare, and Watkins, Jesus, equal; Thurstan, Christ's; Butler, Trinity, Keatinge, Corpus, Maxwell, John's, and Milman, King's, equal; Hunt, John's; Edgerley, Magdalene; Barber, Magdalene, and Heygate, Trinity, equal; Rowntree, Clare; Bather, Christ's, and Ford, John's, equal; Blyth, Christ's, and Hatchings, Sidney, equal; Caswell, Magdalene, and Stuart, John's, equal; Newton, Corpus; Kershaw, Trinity; and Turner, Catharine.

Class III.—Bradford, Trinity; Mann, Trinity; Deek, Corpus, Green, Catharine, and Webster, Trinity, equal; Borton, King's; Arnold, King's; Shafto, Jesus; Bell, Corpus; Cooper, Trinity; Aldous, Trinity; Samson, John's.

Egrotant—Goodliffe, Corpus; Heald, Trinity; Le Feuvre, Jesus; Tucker, Corpus.

The Slade Professorship of Fine Arts in University College has become vacant by the resignation of Professor Poynden, who has been appointed director-general of the fine-art school in the South Kensington Museum.

The Head-Mastership of the Free Mathematical School at Rochester has been conferred upon Mr. Charles Bathurst, M.A., who had for some time past held the post of Second Master.

Mr. Alfred Read, of the Universities of Edinburgh and London, has been appointed an Assistant Master of Brown's School, Stamford.





THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERAI: SHOOTING A BEAR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERAJ: CROSSING A NULLAH IN THE JUNGLE.  
FACSIMILE OF A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty the Queen, with her unvarying and thoughtful kindness of heart, has set a very bright example and conveyed a very significant monition to the world of feminine fashion by causing to be appended to the notice in the Court circular of her intention to hold Drawingrooms at Buckingham Palace on May 10 and 12 next, the expression of a hope that the lengthy warning given "will enable ladies who propose to pay their respects to her Majesty to make their preparations without undue pressure." Assuredly a book of Thomas Hood's, containing a poem called "The Lady's Dream," must have found an honoured place on the shelves of the Royal library. Yet more than thirty years have passed since that poem, second only in pathos to the "Song of the Shirt," was published; and year after year, whenever the summer season has been graced by a Drawingroom, or State Concert, or a State Ball, that unrelenting, cruel, life-crushing "pressure," which the Sovereign inferentially deprecates, has been repeated. But who are the victims of this pressure? Poor, palefaced, work-women, it must be answered, who are forced to ply needle and thread in West-End stifling *atteliers* simply because great ladies neglect until the very last moment to give their orders for Court dresses. It is to be hoped that the benignantly conveyed remonstrance of the First Lady in England will relieve our fashionable milliners and dressmakers and their hapless "hands" of a great deal of "undue pressure" between the present time and next May.

There is much talk just now about an alleged depreciation in the value of silver. A shilling, we are told, is only intrinsically worth ninepence; ere long the practice of the art of electroplating will be discontinued, since everybody will be enabled to buy sterling silver spoons and forks for domestic use as cheaply as they can now buy electro. I never yet believed in currency doctors, or in their books—from Cobbett's "Paper Against Gold" down to Jonathan Duncan's "Letters of Aladdin"—and I don't think that silver is in any permanent danger of becoming a drug in the market. The alarmists forget that the United States are about to revert to a metallic currency, and that their practical unit is the silver dollar. The American Treasury received last week fourteen tons of silver coin—say 500,000 dols.—in anticipation of the time when specie payments are to be resumed. Altogether, the Federal Government have only 12,000,000 dols. in silver in their bullion-vaults, and many more millions are wanted. Add to this the probability that Italy will some day or another pay in hard cash instead of paper, and, if you be wise, you will hesitate ere you sell your Queen Anne's candlesticks and George I. teapots at the price of old "marine stores."

Professor Ferrier, M.D., has delivered, at the London Institution, the first of two lectures on the deeply-interesting subject of "Sleep and Dreaming;" and his second discourse will be given on Monday next. It is curious to reflect that, although a large mass of literature, more or less rubbishy, has been accumulated on the subject of dreams, scarcely anything hitherto has been written of an instructive nature respecting the phenomena of sleep, either on the part of medical men or of psychologists. The deepest thoughts on the "passion of sleep extant" we owe to four poets, Virgil, Shakspeare, Spenser, and Shelley. Professor Ferrier's lecture dwelt more on the physical than on the philosophical aspect of slumber; yet would it be worth while to inquire whether in the course of his reading he has ever met with the strange case of the individual who did not know what it was to dream. I note the following from my common-place book as an extract from a philosophical miscellany of the beginning of this century:—"Dr. C., of Campbelltown, told the writer that a Mr. F., who resided in the Isle of Arran, assured him that, so far from ever having experienced dreaming, he could not believe it possible that a person in bed, and almost in a state of insensibility, could fancy himself to be walking, running, sailing, riding, or in conversation with persons in another quarter of the globe. To assist his comprehension Dr. C. endeavoured to explain the analogy between daily reveries and nightly visions; but to both those efforts of the imagination Mr. F. was equally a stranger, and seemed to think it utterly incompatible with sober reason that the mind should be occupied with anything beyond the business with which it was immediately concerned." The passage may be worthy of the attention of Professor Ferrier as an example of a total destitution of the imaginative faculty in an otherwise intelligent and educated person; yet, if we bear the analogies in mind, the dreamless gentleman becomes comprehensible enough. Have you ever experienced, or did you ever meet anyone who was afflicted with the strange malady known as Colour-Blindness? It is obvious that in reality there is no such thing as colour, and that what we deem to be varying hues are only optico-nervous impressions. Dreamlessness, I take it, is only colour-blindness in the mind's eye.

Once in a generation or so that numerous section of the community who delight in drinking (in strict moderation, of course) the wholesome and refreshing beverage known as bitter beer, are troubled with what may be termed a "scare" as to the fancied existence of some deleterious ingredient in their pale ale. Some twenty years since a preposterous rumour gained currency to the effect that strychnine instead of hops was used to embitter the famous beer of Burton-on-Trent; and it cost Messrs. Allsopp a world of trouble to confute the erroneous statement. It so happened that the present writer once wrote in the *Illustrated London News* a description of Messrs. Allsopp's breweries, that he watched the process of pale-ale brewing very narrowly—from the roasting of the malt to the final heading-up of the casks, and that he was enabled to satisfy them, as he is now, that the bitter beer of Burton is made of malt, hops, spring water from the Mendip Hills, and nothing else. This time, however, the threatened "scare" had reference to a very different substance than strychnine. The learned Dr. Hassall, in a recently-published book on "Food and its Adulterations," quoting an analysis of the water used in brewing Allsopp's pale ale, stated that the fluid contained something like eight grains of sulphate of zinc. Horrifying assertion! Messrs. Allsopp were at once up in arms, and indignantly protested against the aspersion cast on the purity of their product. It turned out that Dr. Hassall had made a mistake, and that instead of "sulphate of zinc" should be read "sulphate of potash," which is one of the characteristic ingredients of the Mendip water, and is, in every way, perfectly harmless. So the community may now quaff their Allsopp with a light heart. How these "scares" are generated remains, however, a mystery. I feel inclined sometimes to trace the adulteration of pale ale delusion to an old French Culinary Encyclopedia, in which it is stated that the brewers of Alsace were formerly in the habit of using the flowers of *absinthe* or an infusion of wormwood as a cheap substitute for hops. It is in the nature of encyclopedias to be plagiarised from by subsequent welders of paste and scissors; thus a nominally groundless allegation continues to roll down the hill of printed Time, and, unlike most rolling stones, does gather moss.

Of all the whimsically wonderful things I have stumbled across I can scarcely remember anything more drolly amazing than the opposition in the American Senate to the ratification of the appointment of Mr. R. H. Dana to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain on the ground that the distinguished author of "Two Years Before the Mast" was guilty, some years ago, of an act of literary piracy in appropriating, without acknowledgment, some notes written by Mr. Lawrence to a volume on international law, subsequently edited by Mr. Dana. May I be permitted to remind Transatlantic purists that, more than thirty years since, America did honour to herself and made the republic of letters to rejoice by sending, as United States Minister to Madrid, the illustrious Washington Irving? What would Columbia, what would Europe have thought if objections had been raised to Mr. Irving's nomination on the score that he was a "literary plagiarist"? Unfortunately, had such a bill been preferred against him, the grand jury must have found it a true one. Washington Irving, in the "Tales of a Traveller," very coolly plagiarised, without a word of acknowledgment, his weird "Story of the German Student" from one of Hoffmann's "Contes Nocturnes;" and this act of literary freebooting was not discovered until, fully a generation afterwards, that bold buccaneer M. Alexandre Dumas père translated, as his own, the selfsame story from Hoffmann, calling it "La Dame au Collier de Velours."

I perceive that a new edition of the works of brave old Savage Landor is advertised; and to all young scholars the republication of Landor's learned and eloquent prose—I say nothing of his poetry, not being a judge of the article—should be a very valuable boon. I chanced the other day to pick up, at a Brighton bookstall, a copy of the first edition of the "Imaginary Conversations" (London, Taylor and Kessley, 1824), and I should be grateful if anyone would tell me why W. S. L., in the dialogue between Oliver Cromwell and Walter Noble, spells the surname of the great Protector with one l. The case is not one of a misprint. Throughout eight inter-lucutory pages Oliver is styled "Cromwel."

Talking of first editions, I have a few words to say in re Mrs. Glasse's Cookery-Book. The remarks made some weeks ago in this column *apropos* of an amusing article on Mrs. Glasse in the *Globe* have brought me a shoal of letters, among which the most (personally) interesting is a communication from an estimable West Country Rector (whose name I do not publish, since I have not the permission to do so), who tells me that until very recently only three copies of the First Edition of the "Art of Cookery, by a Lady," published in 1747, were known to be in existence: one in the Library of the British Museum, one in that of the Bodleian, and his own, a superbly clean and comely *exemplaire*. To these there must now be added a fourth—mine own—which I was lucky enough to purchase at a "leaving-shop," in the Old Kent-road, in July, 1874, for the enormous sum of sixpence. I have had it superbly bound and interleaved; and I hasten to inform all old-book collectors that I have not the slightest intention to sell my treasure. Memorandum: there has been advertised for sale in *Notes and Queries* another *Editio Princeps* of Mrs. Glasse, but of its state and date I know nothing. Altogether, the book seems *carissimus*, and as precious in degree as a First Folio of Shakspeare. G. A. S.

## BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN LONDON.

There were 2523 births and 1516 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 8, whereas the deaths were 122 below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 1 from smallpox, 69 from measles, 35 from scarlet fever, 9 from diphtheria, 84 from whooping-cough, 30 from different forms of fever, and 16 from diarrhoea. Thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 244 deaths were referred, against 227 and 201 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 16 above the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths from whooping-cough exceeded the corrected average by 12. The fatal cases of measles showed a marked increase upon the numbers in recent weeks, and exceeded the corrected average by 38. The deaths referred to fever exceeded the number in any week since the first of this year, but were 10 below the corrected weekly average: 7 were certified as typhus, 14 as enteric or typhoid, and 9 as simple continued fever. The fatal cases of typhus exceeded the number in any week since December, 1874. The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs, which in the four previous weeks had declined steadily from 622 to 336, were last week 351 and 62 below the corrected average weekly number: 212 resulted from bronchitis, and 87 from pneumonia.

According to the Registrar-General's annual summary of the births and deaths in London, the estimated population of the metropolis in the middle of last year was 3,445,160. The increase over the numbers in the previous year was 44,459. There is a continual addition to the population by births, and a continual diminution by deaths; and the registered births (122,871) exceeded the deaths (81,513) by 41,358. People also flock to London from every county and from every part of the empire. The births of males exceeded the births of females by 2477; and, upon the other hand, the deaths of males exceeded the deaths of females by 2321—thus redressing the inequality at birth. There was a cold period extending over February and the beginning of March; another extending over three weeks in the beginning of December, which produced a sensible effect on the death-rate. The mortality was at the rate of 23.7 to 1000 living, which is higher by 1.2 than in the preceding year, and exceeded the average of the preceding five years. The increase was very much due to the combination of epidemics of scarlet fever and whooping-cough.

Mr. Edward Cecil Guinness was sworn in, on Tuesday, as High Sheriff of Dublin.

The annual congress of the Social Science Association, to be held at Liverpool, will take place from Oct. 11 to Oct. 19.

A bronze statue, by Foley, of the third Earl of Rosse, the astronomer, was unveiled, at Parsonstown, on Wednesday, by the Countess of Rosse in the presence of a large audience.

Mr. Coates, a farmer, who has arrived at the mature age of sixty-four, was on Wednesday mulcted by a Manchester jury in the sum of £60, for failing to keep his engagement to marry Miss Margaret McGlen, an impressionable young lady of thirty-seven.

Tuesday's *Liverpool Post* gives some particulars of the scheme which has been adopted by a committee of the corporation of that town for supplying Liverpool with water from Windermere. It is estimated that to take ten million gallons daily from Windermere would cost nearly £2,000,000, twenty million gallons would cost about £2,500,000, and forty million gallons would cost £4,500,000.

## SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

There is no doubt that a strong spirit has been excited against the Government—at least by the extreme Opposition—in the Commons. To this tendency, in some degree, Lord Hartington has lent himself; but a number of very Liberal members have been fighting for their own hands. There have often been cases of outrage on British ships by foreign countries which have been made the subject of complaint and discussion in the House; but one scarcely recollects so steady and bitter an attack on Ministers for neglect of the great principle, "Civis Romanus sum," as was made by Dr. Cameron on the Foreign Office for neglect to obtain the release of certain British persons captured on and with the ship *Talisman* by the Peruvian Government. In the inception of the affair it seems that a vessel was chartered, loaded with ammunitions of war, manned by British seamen, and set forth on what purported to be a voyage round the world, but which was, in fact, an expedition to Peru, in order to assist some insurgents in that country. Of a surety this was filibustering, and something like piracy. The pirates, having the worst of it, were treated, doubtless, with considerable eccentricity as prisoners; and it was a long time before most of them got their release, while the officers, so-called, are still waiting for trial. On the face of it, and according to the rambling, inconsequent statement of Mr. Bourke, exertions have been made by Lord Derby which could not have been more earnest if he had been treating for the ransom of a Prince of the blood. But Dr. Cameron, and some like him, will have it that, notwithstanding the primary outrage which was committed by the crew in landing in arms in a foreign country, a British subject is to do what he likes in the way of active alliance with rebel subjects of a friendly Power with impunity; and this he, in his prosy way, insisted on with wearisome iteration. Some people begin to think that it is time the doctrine of "Civis Romanus sum" ought to be modified, and that Englishmen who poke their noses into places and affairs with which they have no concern must do so on their own responsibility, without acting under the belief that millions of British treasure and troops ad libitum are at their backs.

Parentetically, allusion may be made to some episodes which have occurred. Thus it has happened that Mr. Grant-Duff, who has quite eschewed the front Opposition bench, took his station there one evening this week in order to speak on the Royal Titles Bill. It may be interesting to know that estrangement between Mr. Whalley and Dr. Kenealy is complete. One night Mr. Whalley got on something about the Tichborne case, and took occasion pointedly to say more than once that that innocent convict had been sacrificed to the bad reputation of his counsel. Dr. Kenealy was there in his most lion-like and imposing attitude, and he was so calm that people expected that he would turn on Mr. Whalley and rend him. But, so far from that, he took a more contemptuous course, and, in a languid voice and manner, lisped out that there was nothing in Mr. Whalley's observations that he thought worth while to notice. The force of sarcasm could no farther go. Fancy Dr. Kenealy despising Mr. Whalley.

The interest in the Royal Titles Bill has little abated during the past week. Twice it has formally come up for consideration, and has been thrashed out most wearily. Some surprise was felt at the circumstance that before it was called on for formal consideration one evening, Mr. Disraeli came forward and endeavoured to clear away a misconception which, he said, prevailed, that the title of Empress would not be held as merely local. But this, said he, was not the case, and in India only her Majesty would take Imperial rank with the brahmin Emperor of Germany, the more ancient, though not decidedly very ancient, Emperor of Austria, and the Transatlantic Imperial dignity of Brazil. But, what was more, it was never intended that any of her Majesty's children should call themselves Imperial in any part of the world, even in India. The voice and the manner had something in them which shed a suspicion that the Prime Minister did "protest too much," and Lord Hartington conveyed, involuntarily perhaps, that he thought so. The statement, he said, was satisfactory as far as it went; but, though he did not say, he intimated that it did not go very far, and, at any rate, he was not disposed to bate any of his antagonism to the bill, however futile it might be, merely because the Premier confessed away, in a pick-tooth way, the main gist of the affair. Lord Hartington knows that this matter of Imperial designation by the Princes and Princesses of the blood was at the root of the whole movement, and probably he cannot understand by what "spells, what conjurations, and what mighty magic" this concession has been obtained.

Still, during many long hours, did controversy more or less rage by the help of Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. Samuelson, and such "small deer;" and as the stage was Committee, and Mr. Disraeli undertook the conduct of the bill in person, there was tumultuous small talk in plenty, and big too, when Mr. Roebuck, who is all for Imperialism, and Sir William Harcourt intervened, while that retired statesman, Mr. Gladstone, seized every opportunity to expand the question to the utmost dimensions. On one occasion, the hour being late, the Home Rulers—who, with an ingenuity which could not have been expected of them—have mixed Ireland up in the matter, wanted the debate adjourned. As the manner is, the Prime Minister resisted the first division, but he palpably intended to give way after he had shown his voting strength. But a Liberal member, with a fatuity which did him vast credit, blurted out that the country wanted time, still, to further consider the question. Thereupon Mr. Disraeli, in a real rage, declared that he had never heard such an unconstitutional doctrine broached, and that the debate should go on. Very much frightened, the unconstitutional member tremblingly withdrew his proposal, and the House sat for another hour for the pleasure of hearing the platitudes of Mr. Ernest Noel and the prosing of Sir George Campbell.

At length came on the evening of the third reading, and, as it turned out, the proceedings were eventful. From first to last, great speeches were made. Mr. Gladstone, though subdued, was earnest and stern, while Mr. Disraeli, rising with the light of battle in his face, poured forth an harangue at once so powerful from his point of view, and so various, playful humour alternating with contemptuous sarcasm, that he may be said to have exceeded himself. Again Mr. Cowen, an able but retiring member, showed blood, and was most vigorous. An opportunity having been given him by the Prime Minister, Mr. Lowe availed himself of it with all his might, and poured forth a flood of bitter retort which he had kept pent up in his bosom ever since he was flouted for insinuating the possibility of our losing India. He stirred up the malcontents, who forced on a division, which was, perhaps, not so satisfactory to the Government as a former overwhelming one. But the bill was passed.

According to the report of Major Frank Bolton, the metropolitan water examiner, the companies which are giving a constant supply in a portion of their districts are the Kent, New River, and East London. He calls attention to the importance of frequently cleansing the cisterns attached to dwelling-houses, and of taking every care to prevent the contamination of the domestic water supply after delivery.



## PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

The Crossed Cheques Bill was read the third time and passed yesterday week. On the motion of Lord Salisbury, the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill was, after a brief discussion, in which Lord Lawrence, the Duke of Argyll, and Lord Sandhurst took part, read the second time. Lord Inchiquin brought in a bill to amend the laws relating to the Peage of Ireland, and stated that he would give an explanation of the provisions of the measure on the second reading.

On Monday the subject of the slave trade came up on motions relating to fugitive coolies, and to recent transactions with the Khedive. In reply to a question, the Earl of Carnarvon gave somewhat fuller particulars of the reasons for the abandonment of the negotiations for the cession of Gambia than those given in the other House by Mr. Lowther. The Telegraph (Money) Bill was read the second time.

In Committee on the Council of India (Professional Appointments) Bill, on Tuesday, the Marquis of Salisbury introduced an amendment to the effect that the members of Council appointed on account of their professional qualifications should hold office during good behaviour instead of the pleasure of the Crown or for a fixed period. The bill, as amended, was, after a short discussion, passed through Committee. The Patent for Inventions Bill and the Telegraphs (Money) Bill were also passed through Committee.

Their Lordships sat only half an hour on Thursday, and passed the Telegraph (Money) Bill through its final stages. The Burgesses (Scotland) Bill, brought in by the Earl of Airlie, was read the second time. Its object was to assimilate the law with respect to burgesses in England and Scotland.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply, yesterday week, Mr. Goldsmid moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the organisation and management of the telegraph department of the Post Office. Colonel Alexander, Mr. Norwood, and Dr. Cameron joined in the conversation, chiefly expressing themselves in favour of inquiry. Mr. Goschen—who, as he said, had played the part of Cassandra in 1863, when Mr. Ward Hunt, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, brought in a bill for the purchase of the telegraphs, and had seen most of his predictions fulfilled—also urged the Government to grant the Committee. Lord John Manners, having defended Mr. Scudamore from a strong attack made upon him by Mr. Samuelson, answered in detail the criticisms raised in the course of the discussion. So far from being in a hopelessly deplorable state, the noble Lord declared that the telegraph department was in such a position that, "within two or three years' time, the most sanguine estimate raised five or six years ago by any reasonable man" would be realised. Eventually the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that Mr. Samuelson should withdraw his motion, and should privately confer with the Postmaster-General with the view of settling the terms of reference to a Committee. This suggestion was cheerfully accepted, and the motion was accordingly withdrawn. Mr. Meldon then called the attention of the House to the condition of the Irish National School teachers, and moved a resolution to the effect that the National School Teachers (Ireland) Act, 1875, having failed to satisfy the just demands of the teachers, particularly of those in non-contributory unions, the claims of the Irish National School teachers deserve the immediate attention of Parliament, with a view of substantially and permanently increasing their salaries and securing to them pensions upon retirement from old age or ill-health. After some debate, Sir M. Hicks Beach admitted that the Act of 1875 had in some respects been a failure. He was prepared to take steps to remedy that failure, but the subject was one which was full of difficulty and detail, and he asked the Irish members to leave the matter with him, promising shortly to deal with it. In response to this request Mr. Meldon withdrew his motion. Mr. Whalley, bringing on once more the Tichborne case, gave a fresh interest to the subject by the indication of a point of departure between himself and Dr. Kenealy. In fact, he went so far as to refer with emphatic gesture to Dr. Kenealy (who sat two benches below him) as "this advocate of that unhappy man in Dartmoor," and, amid much laughter, declined to justify the conduct of the hon. member for Stoke, and even threw doubt on the propriety of the means by which that person had acquired a large fortune. Mr. Cross, in reply, said he had seen no paper submitted to the Home Office which in the slightest degree altered his opinion of the justice of the sentence passed upon the convict Orton. Dr. Kenealy, rising as the Home Secretary sat down, said, in a slow, deliberate manner, that he had considered whether he should answer the observations of Mr. Whalley, and had come to the conclusion that they were beneath his notice—a decision which the House received with hearty and prolonged laughter. Then the House, after a brief show of resistance, went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Estimates, and passed several votes.

In reply to a question from Mr. E. Jenkins, on Monday, Mr. Lowther stated that the circumstances had altogether changed since he gave notice of a Committee in the subject of exchange of territory on the Gambia, and that all negotiations with the French Government had been broken off. On the motion for going into Committee on the Royal Titles Bill, Mr. Disraeli made a preliminary explanation with the view of removing a misconception in certain quarters. There was not, he said, any desire to substitute any title for the Sovereign which would be superior to that of Queen of the United Kingdom, nor would her Majesty assume the title of Empress in England, or her children or agnates the title of "Imperial" in addition to that of "Royal Highness." Mr. Disraeli added that, as her Majesty's Ministers would under no circumstances have given such advice to her Majesty, and as there was no idea of assuming such a title except in connection with India, he hoped that this portion of the subject would not be made an element in the discussion. The Marquis of Hartington regarded the statement of the Premier as satisfactory as far as it went, but thought it a pity that it had not been given earlier. He suggested, however, that some means should be taken to put on record that the title of Empress was to be for Indian purposes only, and was not to be used in conjunction with the ancient and Royal title of the Crown. The House having gone into Committee on the question that the clause be agreed to, Mr. Serjeant Simon moved an amendment to include her Majesty's colonial dominions in the Royal style and title, which was opposed by Mr. Disraeli on the ground that the circumstances of India and of the colonies were entirely different. He contended that there were high political considerations in the case of India which did not apply to any of the other dominions of the Crown. Mr. Forster regretted that the Government could not see their way to accept the amendment. Mr. Lowe thought the failure to recognise the colonies would be considered as a slight by them. Mr. Gladstone denied that there were any special circumstances in the case of India to justify her special recognition, and pointed out that while the Government took a discretionary power with regard to the recognition of India they declined to use their discretion to bring the other

dominions of the Crown within the powers and scope of the Act. He trusted, however, that as the House, by a considerable majority, had agreed to the principle of allowing her Majesty to make an addition to her title, the amendment would not be pressed, and that the whole of the responsibility would be thrown upon the Government. After some remarks from Sir G. Bowyer and Lord R. Montagu, the amendment was withdrawn, and Mr. O. Morgan moved to insert words providing that no style or title which her Majesty might assume should have precedence and priority over the Royal style and title now appertaining to the Imperial Crown. Some discussion followed, but in the end this proposal was also withdrawn. Sir A. Gordon, having inquired what would be the signature of her Majesty to proclamations and State documents relating to India, Mr. Disraeli replied that her Majesty would sign "Regina et Imperatrix," and he added that with regard to coins he saw no reason why the existing issue should not remain with the superscription of "Victoria Regina." Mr. Serjeant Simon next submitted an amendment of a verbal character. As the clause stood, her Majesty was empowered by Royal proclamation to make an addition to her style and titles, and the learned Serjeant's amendment was to insert the word "Royal" before "style and title." This was opposed by Ministers, and on a division was rejected by 171 to 92. An amendment was afterwards proposed by Mr. Newdegate to the effect that nothing in the Act should abridge or prejudicially affect the power or authority of Parliament in relation to the government of India. It was seconded by Sir G. Campbell, but opposed by the Attorney-General, and eventually withdrawn. Mr. Pease moved a proviso that nothing in the Act should authorise the use in the United Kingdom of any style or title of her Majesty or any member of the Royal family other than that at present in use as appertaining to the Imperial Crown. Mr. Muntz pointed out that as Pondicherry, the Dutch possessions in India, and the territory of Nepaul did not belong to us, the better course would be to say "Empress in India," not "of India." This was objected to by Sir H. D. Wolff, who insisted that the proposed restriction would make the working of the bill impossible. Mr. Disraeli also opposed it as an invasion of the prerogative of the Crown and as injurious and embarrassing to the public service. Mr. Gladstone suggested that the difficulty might be met by an indicative expression in the preamble, and pointed out that if the word "local" were inserted before the words "addition to the Royal style and title" the object of Mr. Pease might be answered. After some further debate the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause was agreed to without alteration. A new clause was then proposed by Mr. Samuelson, that for the purposes of the Act India should have the same significance as in the Act of 1858, by which India was transferred from the East India Company to the Crown. The clause was opposed by Lord G. Hamilton and the Attorney-General, the latter asserting that the Opposition, and notably Mr. Gladstone, laboured under a chimera that the bill (which he described as "little" and "innocent") would give her Majesty power in India which she never possessed before. The measure would not, he said, effect any political change in the position of the native Princes of India nor confer any powers in excess of those given by the Act of 1858. Mr. Gladstone congratulated the Committee upon having at length got this admission from the first law officer of the Crown, but recommended that the preamble should be made clearer and fuller. The clause was withdrawn. Sir W. Harcourt having declined to take a division on an amendment similar in substance to that of Mr. Samuelson, the preamble was agreed to, and the bill was passed through Committee. The House having gone into Committee of Supply, some supplementary estimates were voted, including £3200 for the Ashantee expedition, £500,000 for charges paid by the War Office on account of India, and £238,000 on account of Navy excesses. In Committee of Ways and Means, a sum of £10,029,550 was voted for the service of the year.

A large number of petitions on various matters having been presented on Tuesday, Mr. Ingram asked the Attorney-General whether the persons scheduled as guilty of bribery by the Boston Commissioners were not exempted by clause 45, Act 31 and 32 Vic., cap. 125, from all penalties and disqualifications incurred by such act of bribery, they having received no notice of the charge of bribery as required by the above-named clause. The Attorney-General replied that, in his opinion, the persons scheduled as guilty of bribery by the Commissioners were not exempted by the clause referred to from the penalties and disqualifications incurred by such act of bribery, although they were not, he believed, at present labouring under those penalties and disqualifications, because, as he understood, they had not been found guilty of bribery on any proceeding after notice of the charge; but, if found guilty of such a proceeding, they would be liable to penalties under the statute. Mr. Ritchie moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the constitution, efficiency, emoluments, and finances of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. In a long speech the hon. member sought to prove that the force of the brigade was wholly inadequate to the requirements of the metropolis, and that the men were overworked, underpaid, and unprovided for by a superannuation fund. Sir James Hogg answered the various charges in detail, but on behalf of the Metropolitan Board of Works he added that if the Government saw fit to grant the Committee the board would work cordially with it. The Home Secretary was well inclined to appoint the Committee, but thought the scope of its investigation should be extended with the object of inquiring into the best means of dealing with fires generally and into the occurrence of fires created with fraudulent purpose. Words covering that purpose were added to the resolution, which was then agreed to. Mr. Goldney was equally successful in his endeavour to obtain the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into what he called "the unfair and exceptional" working of the Ecclesiastical Dilapidations Acts of 1871 and 1872. Mr. Cross said he was bound to admit that the machinery of the Acts had broken down, and granted the Committee. An alleged outrage on the British steam-ship Talisman by the Peruvian Government, and the imprisonment of her crew, led to a long debate, in the course of which Mr. Bourke explained the steps which had been taken by the Government.

Wednesday's sitting was occupied with the debate on the second reading of the Coast and Deep Sea Fisheries (Ireland) Bill, which was thrown out on a division by a majority of 84. The Sea Insurance (Stamping of Policies) Bill was read the third time and the Consolidated Fund (£10,029,550) Bill the second time.

Mr. Cross, answering Mr. Tremayne, on Thursday, said the Government did intend to institute during the present year an inquiry into the unreformed corporations of England. The inquiry would take the form of a Royal commission. Mr. Disraeli, replying to Mr. W. Cartwright, said, in reference to the report of Mr. Cave on his mission, that it could not be presented to the House until the Khedive had been communicated with, as it contained communications of a confidential character from the Khedive. On the motion for the third reading of the Royal Titles Bill,

Mr. Pease criticised the measure as one that would put a limit to her Majesty's title unknown to the Constitution and contrary to the dignity of the Crown. The creation of a divergence of opinion as to how the title was to be applied was, he believed, inimical to the tranquillity of her Majesty's reign. He asserted that the bill when passed would go to India as one that was rejected by the almost unanimous feeling of the English people. Mr. Neville Grenville disputed the statement of Mr. Pease that the bill was against the feeling of the English people, and referred to the comparative absence of petitions against the measure. Mr. Anderson remarked that there had been no petitions presented in its favour neither. He hoped that the measure would receive such a reception in the other House as would put an end to it altogether. It was to be dreaded that toadies, snots, and sycophants would begin to use the title of Empress in this country, and most of all did they dread municipal sycophancy. He was sorry that the Lord Mayor had thought fit to thrust that title down the throats of the reluctant citizens of London. From some Indian papers which have discussed the subject he believed that the bill was regarded with disfavour. Mr. A. Mills concurred in the bill. Mr. Gladstone, agreeing with the substance of what had fallen from Mr. Anderson, regretted that the occasion had been seized by the supporters of the bill as one to which party machinery was to be applied. He was glad, however, that the House had been able to gain from the Government the declaration that the title was to be localised as far as possible, and that the India intended to be included in the scope of the new title was the same India as that to which the British rule had hitherto applied. He expressed his doubts as to whether it would be possible to erect a permanent barrier against the use of the new title in this country, and said, notwithstanding the limitations that had been announced he could not but regard the measure as thoroughly unwise. He did not prophesy what was certain to arise from its adoption; he hoped they would not; but he did assert that it made room for them. They were not dealing with the existing Sovereign only, but they had to consider what would be the effect of the measure in the case of future Sovereigns. If there were a King upon the throne at the present moment, instead of her Majesty, he doubted whether any Ministry would ever have proposed such a measure to the House. Mr. Disraeli repudiated the accusation of party motive, and insinuated that if the question of party had been allowed to manifest itself during the debates on this question the demonstrations had certainly not been confined to the Ministerial side of the House. He replied to the various arguments employed by Mr. Gladstone, denying that there was the slightest prospect of the doleful and dismal results anticipated by the right hon. gentleman. Replying to the observations of other hon. members who had taken part in the debate, he controverted the statement that the measure was one rejected by the feeling of the nation. As he had before stated, there were grave reasons for the enactment of this measure; and he would now remind the House that the Russians had advanced far into Central Asia, and within a comparatively short distance of our Indian territory. He would not enter further into those reasons, but it was his conviction that the title of Empress would be accepted by her Majesty's Indian subjects as an emphatic declaration on the part of this country to maintain the integrity of its Indian Empire. Mr. Cowen contended that it would be impossible to localise the new title so as to confine it to India. Mr. Newdegate, though unwilling to oppose the bill, regretted that her Majesty was not advised to rest satisfied with the title of Sovereign of India. Mr. Lawett followed in a speech condemnatory of the measure. The debate was wound up by Mr. Lowe, who said that he bitterly regretted the introduction of such a bill. On the motion that the bill be read the third time a division was challenged. The result was 209 for and 134 against. The bill was then read the third time. The Merchant Shipping Bill in Committee occupied the attention of the House during the remainder of the night.

## THE PANTHER FROM BANKIPORE.

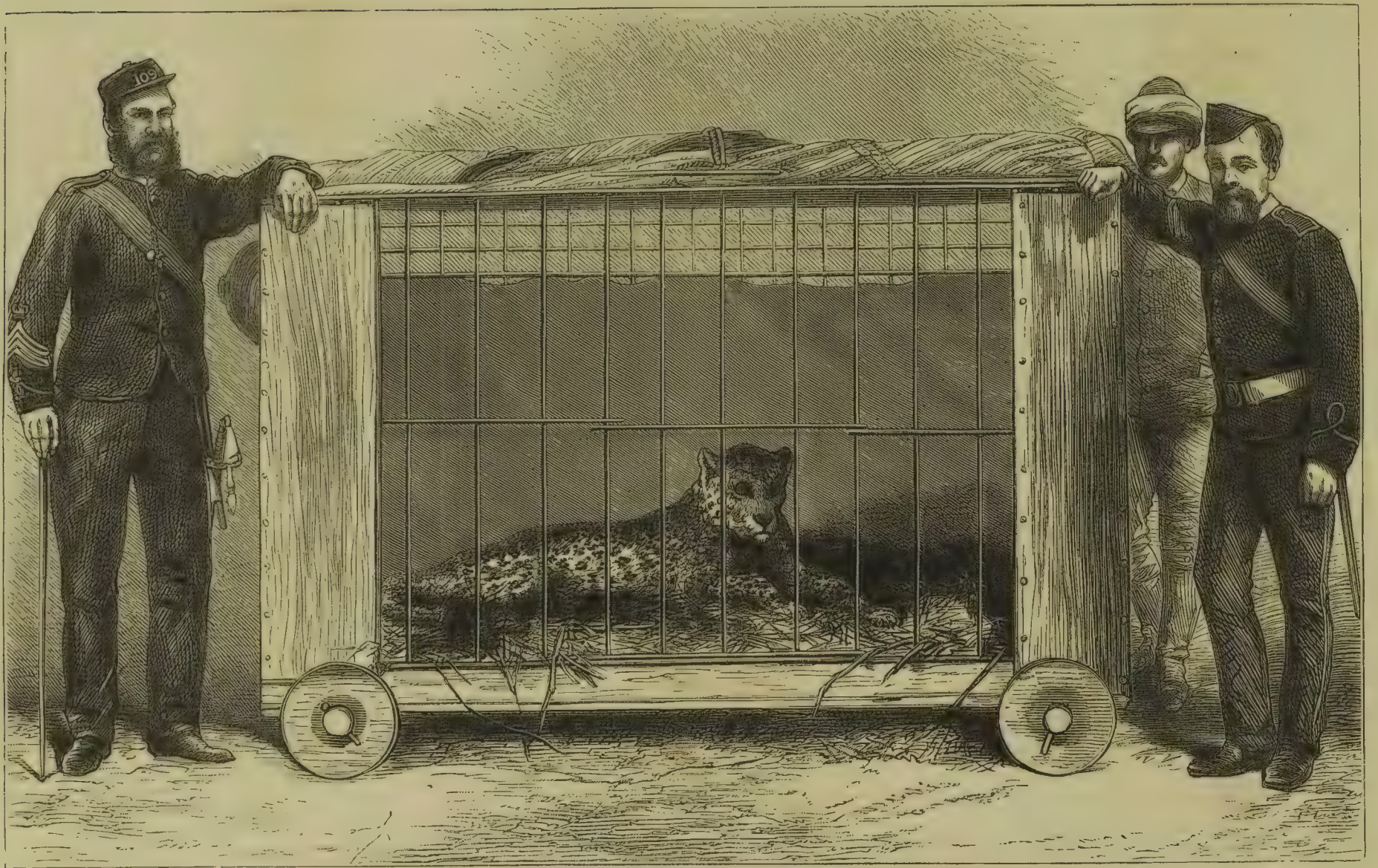
When the Prince of Wales was at Bankipore, in Bengal, on Jan. 4, immediately after leaving Calcutta, he there found the 109th Regiment of Infantry of her Majesty's Army. They all, with one accord, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, welcomed the presence of his Royal Highness with loyal affection. The Prince was not less pleased to meet them at that distant station, as he is known, in all his wanderings far and wide through her Majesty's dominions, to feel particular interest in the members of her military and naval services whom he has chanced to encounter. A pleasing circumstance of this occasion was the complimentary gift which was presented to his Royal Highness by the Sergeants of the regiment. It consisted of a remarkably fine panther, one of the largest species known, which had been reared from a cub by Sergeant Wilkins, and is now perfectly tame. This animal is about 7 ft. 6 in. in length. Its skin, which shines like satin, is of a rich tawny or orange-tan colour on the upper part of the body, and white underneath; but the sides are marked with seven lines of black clustered spots, five or six of the spots to each cluster, with the tawny or fulvous ground showing in the centre through the black. We are not aware if any specimen of this particular variety has been shown in England. The presentation to his Royal Highness was performed by Sergeant-Major Affleck, on behalf of the sergeants of the regiment. A photograph was taken by Private Jordan, of the 109th, from which we get our illustration.

A deputation having complained at the Foreign Office of the regulations enforced in Egypt respecting quarantine, Lord Derby told them he had already written to General Stanton desiring him to inform the Quarantine Board that her Majesty's Government considered their regulations, as recently exemplified, to be a vexatious annoyance.

The annual public breakfast on behalf of the Home for Little Boys, at the London Tavern, on Saturday last, presided over by Lord Borthwick, and the charity sermon, before the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, by the Rev. Canon Barry, at Christ Church, Newgate-street, on Sunday, were followed, on Monday evening, by a musical entertainment and public meeting at Exeter Hall—the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair. The great room was crowded in every part.

A deputation of noblemen and gentlemen, members of the Society for the Protection of Animals Liable to Vivisection, waited upon the Home Secretary last Monday for the purpose of asking the Government to give the utmost possible protection to all animals used for the purpose of scientific experiment. Mr. Cross, after pointing out that the observations of several of the speakers tended to legislation in a different direction to that advised in the report of the Royal Commission, assured the deputation that the report has received and will continue to receive his most serious consideration and that of his colleagues.





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PURDASI MILKWOMAN.



MAHAR GIRL.



MAHAR GIRL.





MAHRATTA WOMAN.



MAHRATTA WOMAN.



WOMAN OF THE CARNATIC.



MOSLEM WOMAN.



FISHWOMAN.



SOORTAN.



THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

Our illustrations of a variety of female costumes, worn among the different races of people in the western provinces of India, were copied, by permission of Dr. George Burdwood, from a collection of drawings in the Museum of the India Government Office. The women and girls whose ordinary attire is here represented belong to the humbler orders of native society. It need scarcely be observed that they are never kept in that state of forced seclusion which is imposed upon the sex in countries where Mohammedan law prevails, but which is pretty much confined, even there, to the higher and middle classes. Among those, indeed, whose wives and daughters are required to aid in the management of domestic concerns, in business, and even in the labours of agriculture, seclusion would be impracticable. But, were it otherwise, the practice seems to be wholly inconsistent with the simplicity of their manners. Throughout the Deccan, where the manners of the Hindoos have been least modified by foreign influence, the women are upon much the same footing, with respect to liberty, as they are in Europe. Among the castes who sell milk, they aid in attending on the female buffaloes, prepare the milk, and carry it to market. To prevent, however, the necessity of their mingling too freely with the soldiery, the men themselves carry the milk to the camps, while their wives milk the buffaloes and conduct them to pasture. In other parts of the country women labour in the fields, as they do in France and England, in transplanting rice and other work, and are the only domestic servants employed by farmers. Among this class of persons the women of the family themselves cook, fetch water from the wells, and perform the other household labours. Near Seringapatam the women of a low caste employ themselves in the fields among the men in collecting the limestone nodules for burning. Their wages are one-third of that of the men. Wood being in this part of the country extremely scarce, the fuel most commonly used is cow-dung, which is formed into small cakes by women, frequently of high caste, who attend upon the herds when at pasture and gather up the dung with their hands. These cakes are brought into Seringapatam every morning, in baskets, by women, in many instances well dressed, and possessing the most graceful and elegant forms. In fact, the Carnatic women, though dirty in their habits, are generally well proportioned, possessing, above all things, finely-shaped arms and bosoms. Their dress also is elegant and becoming. Among the ornaments of these women glass rings for the arms are conspicuous. These rings are generally so small, that, in getting them over the hand, the skin is frequently rubbed off and blood drawn; but, since their smallness is regarded as a mark of delicacy and beauty, women heroically despise the pain inflicted by putting them on.

The manner in which a Hindoo woman spends her time, in industrious families, may be generally described. Rising early in the morning, she lights the lamp, and spins a quantity of cotton for the garments of the family; she next feeds and attends to the children; and when this is done she mingles a little cow-dung with water, with which she sprinkles and purifies the floor. She then sweeps the house and the yard. This being done she breakfasts, after which she cleans the brass and stone vessels with straw, ashes, and water. Her next employment is to cleanse, bruise, and boil rice. After this, about ten or eleven o'clock, she takes a napkin, and accompanies the neighbouring women to the tank or river to bathe. Here many women make a clay image of the Lingam, which they worship with the customary rites, the performance of which occupies nearly an hour. Others content themselves with repeating a few prayers, bowing to the water, to the sun, and the heavens, which may all be completed in fifteen minutes. While bathing, they usually rub their gold or silver ornaments with sand, anoint their bodies with oil, and cleanse their hair with the mud of the sacred stream. On her way home or on her return the female stands in the sun to dry her hair, changes her garments, washes her feet, and then attends to her cooking. Before she commences, however, she never fails to eat a mouthful—a custom the neglect of which, it is feared, might bring down misfortunes on the family. She first prepares the roots, greens, and fruits; then bruises the spices by placing them on a flat stone and rolling them with another; after which she cooks the fish or vegetables, concluding with boiling the rice. The Hindoo fireplaces, which stand in the yard or kitchen, are formed of clay; and they have likewise movable fireplaces made of the same material, which are not unlike those movable furnaces exposed for sale in Paris and other French cities.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

In a convocation at Oxford, on Tuesday, the Vice-Chancellor submitted a series of thirteen recommendations respecting the Oxford University Bill now before the House of Lords. The Vice-Chancellor explained that the Hebdomadal Board having come to certain conclusions, it had appeared desirable to give the University the opportunity of adopting, if it chose, the same views.

The recommendations, which were carried without a division, were to the effect that in the interpretation clause, "University or College Emolument" should include "professorships" and "tutorships;" that the Commissioners should be directed to have regard to the interests of education, as well as

of religion, learning, and research; that provision should be made for increasing the endowments of professorships and lectureships already existing; that retiring pensions should be provided for professors and public readers; that scholarships, exhibitions, or prizes for the encouragement of proficiency in any art or science should be founded and endowed; that a power should be given to provide for altering conditions of eligibility and mode of election to any professorship or public readership endowed otherwise than by the University itself; that the Commissioners should have powers to frame statutes for halls, and the students not attached to any college or hall; that any statute which the Commissioners propose to make affecting the interests of the University should be referred to the Hebdomadal Council, in order that they might have an opportunity of expressing their opinion upon the provisions of such statute; that the power to petition the Queen in Council should include the power to allege objections on grounds of policy as well as on the ground of legal invalidity; that the consent of the University should be required only to the alteration of statutes made by the Commissioners for a college for purposes relative to the University, and not to the alteration of other statutes made by the Commissioners for a college (as proposed by the bill); that with respect to future alterations of statutes made by the present Commissioners, or the Commissioners of 1854, it was desirable that there should be a standing Committee of the Privy Council, to which should be referred all questions relating to the University, which, under the Act of 1854, or under the present bill, are to be submitted to the Queen in Council; and that, as it had been felt that there was some uncertainty as to the operation of Clause 42, in regard to the University Tests Act, 1871, this uncertainty should be removed, if possible, in the bill itself.

On only one resolution—viz., "That it is desirable to shorten the duration of the powers of the Commissioners"—was there a division, and this was carried by eighty-four votes to twenty-one.

It was observed that the above recommendations, with, possibly, the exception of the first, concerned only the University; it was the proper course for the colleges to make their own recommendations. This has already been done by a number of colleges, and others are preparing to make representations. Speaking generally, such representations are in the same sense as those now made by the University.

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## THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, who was permitted to accompany the hunting party of the Prince of Wales in the Terai of Kumaon and Nepaul, has sent us a number of life-like and most truthful Sketches, some of which, in addition to those we gave last week, are engraved for this publication. The notes which he has furnished, to explain the particular subjects of his sketches, are sufficiently precise; but many of



SIR JUNG BAHADOOR, K.S.I., OF NEPAUL.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.

our readers will upon this occasion find it agreeable to peruse the following extracts from Mr. W. H. Russell's journal in the *Times*, which was the only newspaper correspondence that extended over those days of the Prince's Indian tour:—

"Feb. 14.

"To-day, the Prince's camp at Tendah, where his Royal Highness arrived on Saturday, was broken up and moved to a nullah, while the shooters, divided into four parties, were dispatched in different directions. The Prince's party, led by General Sir Henry Ramsay, moved across the open country with fifty-two elephants in line, killing boar, deer, and partridge till we reached the edge of the jungle, where it was expected to find tigers. The grass was high and thick, and progress slow. Towards the end of the beat there was agitation among the elephants and excitement among the occupants of the howdahs. The jungle evidently held large game, and presently sight was caught of two dark forms for a moment, but

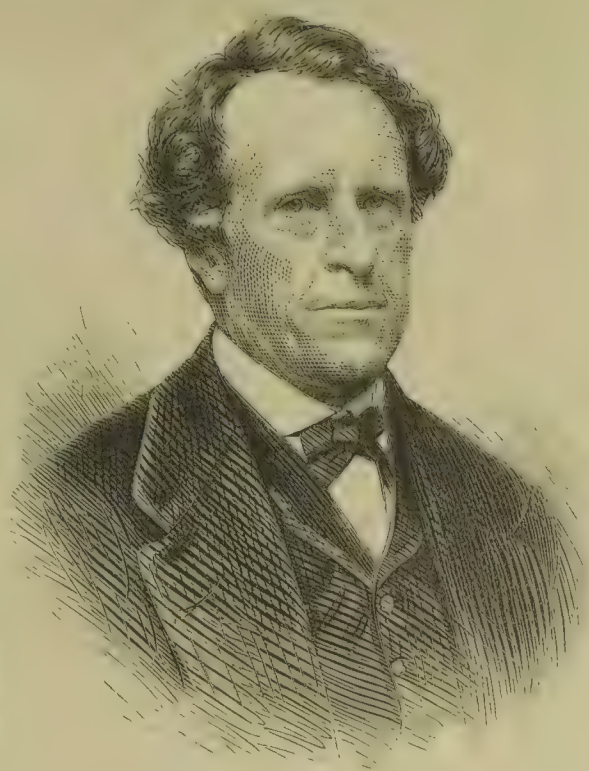
it was some time before one of these became visible and was fired at and killed. It was a fine sloth bear, 6½ ft. long, weighing 250 lb. Presently a beast rushed from the front. Mr. McDonald called out 'Tiger gone back!' and the elephants came into line and beat the jungle once more. The Prince was placed in the middle. In two or three minutes the elephants near him gave way to some animal, and from the edge of the jungle, looking across a small rivulet, I saw another bear between me and the Prince, crouched as if listening. It ran forward. The Prince fired and it dropped, but got up again and rushed out of the jungle, charging an elephant in its way. Several shots were fired as it scrambled into the rivulet, and as it mounted near the bank it gave a whine or moan and rolled over, struck by a fatal ball from the jungle. It was another sloth bear—a female of extraordinary size and weight. These creatures are exceedingly fierce and mischievous, and Mr. McDonald had official knowledge of eight persons having been killed in two consecutive nights by one of them. The jungles, however, yielded no greater game. 'The tigers have beaten us,' exclaims General Ramsay each day; but even one hundred elephants are lost in these vast solitudes, and the tiger is like the needle in the bundle of hay. But there were two splendid bears and a great variety of game to console the sportsman at the end of this day's march to Nuglah, which may be looked for in vain on the map. It is one house on the verge of the forest.

"Feb. 15.

"From Nuglah to Ooncha Gong, a march of five miles only, the beat extended over fifteen. There was a great sloth bear sunning herself in the jungle, which started off with a scrambling run when the elephants came upon its retreat. A quick shot from Mr. Colvin killed it; and when the hunters went up to the body they found that there were two cubs, each about the size of a full-grown pug, gambolling about their dam, as unconscious as herself of the cause of her sudden quiet. As soon as they found that the strange beings who had pounced upon them were about to separate them from their mother, they charged fiercely and snapped with their snow-white little milk-tuskers at their captors, who had no easy work to secure them. They would not go away from the body, and at last they were secured and fastened on a pad-elephant, uttering piteous cries. As soon, however, as the carcass of the old bear was hoisted upon the elephant, they stilled their voice of lamentation and seemed to be quite content. They were put into a deal box on arriving at the camp, and ate a dish of bread-and-milk without very much pressing.

"After halt for lunch the beat was renewed, and towards four o'clock the hunters entered a covert in which the reeds and grass were so high as to rise above the heads of those in the howdahs—say 18 ft. to 20 ft., for the howdah rests on mattresses upwards of a foot thick, and the head of the shooter, who stands upright in front on the floor of the howdah, is certainly 17 ft. above the ground. This was pronounced to be just the place for tigers, but to get at them was a very great problem. Except for the elephants no man could go into such a place at all, and at times even elephants were hard set to burst through the reedy barriers; but elephants are apt to lose their presence of mind and dignity of deportment when they come upon tigers in a swamp, and the tigers, sooner than face the open, will charge elephants and their riders without hesitation. While the line of elephants was advancing with pain and labour through this beat, it was noticed that the animals were very restive and ill-behaved; but it was supposed that they were bored or that they were anxious to get home. Suddenly a parah (deer) bounded past Lord Suffield, leaping high in buck jumps, and evidently pursued by some animal hidden in the lower depths of the grass. In an

instant afterwards there was a sharp cry of pain, suffocated at once in a gurgling noise, which told the fate of the parah. The line pressed on, and close to the spot where the deer leaped past there lay a tiger, which had just pulled down the deer, and had not been deterred, in the excitement of the chase, from its pursuit by the noise of those who were compassing its own destruction. It was soon roused to a sense of its danger, however, and made a rush towards the centre of the covert, which



MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. SIR HENRY RAMSAY, C.B.,  
K.C.S.I., COMMISSIONER OF KUMAON.

for want of a better word shall be called the 'jungle,' though the term should in strictness be applied to wood or forest only. It is not easy to determine what happens on such an occasion. Everyone who sees has a shot at the beast; and Lord Carington, General Probyn, and Sir J. Fayer had fired before the Prince had a chance; but Lord Carington is credited with the hardest hit, and Sir D. Probyn very resolutely refuses to claim any prominent share in the finish. At all events, the tigress lay down with a few heaves of her striped sides and a growl which died into a moan, rolled over, and lay stark but not stiff, showing her fangs in her snarling mouth, indomitable in rage, hit through shoulder, head, and back; and then the tremor of the elephants was explained, for with their mother, just a few minutes before, were purring and playing three little tigers some six weeks old, which were running about in the



THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERAI: MEETING WITH SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



covert when the beaters came down, and set the cautious elephants on the alert. What is to become of the miserable, bereaved tigerlets? It is held that they are too young to help themselves. Their father, it is supposed, will have nothing to do with them—in fact, he will be very angry if they come near him. If they were old enough to follow him they might be allowed to pick up the fragments of his feasting, and dispute the *disiecta membra* with jackals, wolves, and vultures, but he will not look after them or teach their young ideas how to hunt. There is just the chance that he will come to the same place to-morrow to look after his luckless mate, and that he and his offspring may be added to the game-list. The deer that the tigress intended for her dinner, and which Lord Suffield saw running for its life, and not saving it, was discovered near the place whence the tigress started forth in her effort to escape, its neck broken and its flanks rent with one stroke of those claws which now any one could feel with impunity. I confess that but for the cruel nature of the beast, which is the type of ferocity and cruelty in the animal kingdom, I could feel something like compassion for the beautiful creature which was laid out on the sward in the perfection of symmetry and strength, slain, but not conquered by man.

"Feb. 16.

"Our elephants are becoming quite familiar and friendly. The Prince's is a remarkably fine creature, of great height, and has a very fine, easy gait for an elephant. The Prince gives her bread, cakes, or fruit, duly every morning, and the animal makes a salaam with its proboscis when his Royal Highness comes out of his tent. But with all their amiable and excellent qualities, and some very bad ones, elephants are not easy in their paces, and when travelling in howdahs loses the charm of novelty—as it does very speedily—it is only the excitement of sport which enables frail human nature to encounter it cheerfully. A howdah is like a small hansom cab without hood or wheels, with the driver's seat behind, instead of above you. You sit in front, with a gun-rack on each side. To most of the party troopers of the Central India Horse have been told off as shikarees, to load, look out, pick up game, and clean guns; but the Prince always takes Mr. Robertson behind him in the howdah. To-day there was a short march to a new halting-place at Sassoonah, six miles off, but General Ramsay decided on a wide sweep to beat the jungle where the tigress was killed, to see if the tiger had come to visit his mate, although he does not care for his young ones. The whole party, with one or two exceptions, went on this beat. It was nearly one o'clock before the line of elephants, seventy in number, was formed outside a swamp which presented unusual difficulties, the water being 3 ft. deep, with pits and mud-holes. The reeds and grass of the jungle were fully 20 ft. high, so that one could not see his neighbour's head, though all stood up in the howdahs. The Prince's elephant nearly stuck several times before the beat was over, but on coming out into the clear grass no tiger had been found. This beat lasted three-quarters of an hour. The line was re-formed for a second beat, which lasted till three o'clock, but the tiger was not at home. General Ramsay was much disappointed at this ill-luck. After lunch the elephants formed for general shooting homewards, but the country was under cultivation in parts, and the elephants were not permitted to go over the fields, so the bag was small. A tedious journey was made homewards. Towards dark the horizon was glowing with innumerable camp fires, for nearly every native has his own cooking-place. Several rivers of respectable size were forded on the way. It was quite dark when the Prince reached his camp at Sassoonah. The tents were pitched in a beautiful tope of mango and other trees, such as old native rulers caused to be planted all over this region—a work of true charity, affording welcome shelter to the wayfarers.

"Feb. 17.

"We struck tents and marched, as usual, after breakfast in three divisions towards Nanuck Mutta. Our course is always to be east, skirting the lower ranges of the hills at the distance of some fifteen to twenty miles; and now and then a snow peak is visible above the outer range, the base of which seems hid in a continuous belt of forest, bordering a plain studded with small clumps of trees. This plain is cut up by water-courses hidden by long grass and jungle. Sometimes patches of cultivated land are met with, but the route of the hunters lies mostly through jungle, in which isolated cleared spots occur, with herds of poor cattle and diminutive ponies belonging to the hill tribes, who have come down for winter grazing. At 1.30, while marching over a grass prairie, villagers came to point out a tiger's lair. Some thirty elephants entered the forest, and marched down a nullah running through dense forest, but, after crashing through brushwood for an hour, a halt was called, and after lunch our march was continued towards Nanuck Mutta camp, near a place of pilgrimage of the Sikhs, revered for the miracles of Nanuck Goroo. The Prince and his party came in at eight, with two young tigers, one killed by Mr. Colvin, the other by Captain Ellis. The camp was pitched in a fine tope of mangoes and ficus vinnosa. The third party saw a tiger swimming a river, and Ali Ashkar Khan got a long shot at it. We are in Tigerdom, but the kings of the country will not show themselves, though one ate a man to-day near us.

"Feb. 18.

"The whole of his Royal Highness's party left the camp together, General Ramsay leading them, with confidence of success founded on recent reports, to an immense extent of prairie by the banks of the river Deva. All the members of General Ramsay's department with him in the camp joined, and there was an immense array of elephants, which formed a line of more than 600 yards, closely packed. The Prince generally occupied the centre of the line, which advanced with its flanks slightly thrown forward, guns being sent on ahead to guard passes. Before leaving, several of the suite visited the shrine of Nanuck Goroo, and found there several ascetics and pilgrims, who never came to look at the Royal shooting party. At 12.30 the elephants crossed the Deva over a quicksand, which yielded but did not break. Then the beat began over a plain like the bed of a large river or dried-up lake, in which were marshy places swarming with duck, teal, and snipe. Ground so extensive required careful beating, and it was done admirably. General Ramsay's lieutenants, Macdonald and others, aided by Major-General Probyn, directed the operations of the army of elephants in a most masterly manner, so that it was impossible for any animal to escape, and the only danger was of the tiger, if he were there, breaking through. It was near two o'clock when the elephants gave notice of something unusual in front. The line had contracted, forming a kind of loop, with the Prince in the centre, near a small nullah and cleared space. Suddenly the grass on the left moved, and a tiger bounded in the direction of the Prince. It appeared certain that he would have a shot, and, to give him a chance, those who saw the tiger best called out, 'Do not fire,' but just at that moment some one fired on the Prince's left from the other side of the loop, and the tiger bounded back before the Prince could see it well enough to shoot. The beast charged right on to the line of elephants to within a few feet of Major-General Probyn, receiving fire from the howdahs as it went, and rolling over on the grass in its dying agonies. A

cautious approach was made by the shikarees, who moved the grass aside and peered about; but it was all over. A splendid male tiger, 10 ft. long, beautifully marked, lay stone dead, shot through the back of the neck and head. It was supposed by some of the party that they saw a tigress going away; but Mr. Macdonald, who says he knows every inch of the jungle, thinks they were mistaken. However, the line was re-formed, and the beat continued without success. There was a very high wind, and the dust and heat were troublesome. It was late and dark when the Prince arrived at Katteema. Every one felt disappointed that the Prince had not had the opportunity of the first shot at the tiger, and General Ramsay was the more so because it was the last day of his shooting in Kumaon.

"Bunbussa, Feb. 19.

"The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, and was met a few miles from the place by Sir Jung Bahadur and suite and the British Resident in Nepal, all having crossed the river Sarda into British territory yesterday. The meeting between the Prince of Wales and Sir Jung Bahadur to-day was very interesting. Tents were sent on to the banks of the Sarda, where the camp was pitched, the Prince remaining with his suite in the old camp until it was time to ride to the appointed rendezvous. Sir Jung Bahadur crossed the Sarda in the morning on horseback, with his brother and sons and fourteen or fifteen officers, a battery of artillery, and a regiment of infantry. He pitched his camp on the Sarda, outside the Prince's, and rode on a mile or so to a clump of trees on the road, where he waited for the Prince's arrival. His Royal Highness, with a small escort, attended by his suite, came in sight about one o'clock. Sir Jung Bahadur advanced on foot to the Prince's presence, and was presented by Mr. Girdlestone; then his sons were presented. After a delay of a couple of minutes Sir Jung mounted and rode beside the Prince, the two suites riding together, all in plain clothes, to the camps, where a guard of honour of the British 3rd Goorkhas and a Bengal cavalry escort were drawn up. Sir Jung took leave at the Prince's tent, and after an interval returned with his suite, all in full dress, blazing with diamonds, to pay a formal visit. A durbar was held in the mess-tent; then, after the Nepaulese had returned to their own camp, a hundred yards apart, the Prince, attended by his suite, paid a return visit. At each durbar there were presentations, so that each member of each suite was twice introduced. The usual attar and pan were distributed, and the servants brought in trays of presents. Outside were two tigers in cages, many wild creatures, and a splendid collection of birds from the Nepaulese mountains, which were offered to the Prince. The bringing of these has given rise to absurd stories respecting tigers being collected in jungles for the Prince's shooting.

"On Sunday, after service in the camp by the Rev. Julian Robinson, in the absence of Canon Duckworth, who has gone to Peshawar with Sir Bartle Frere, the Prince of Wales crossed the Sarda to a new camp at the other side, and made his entry into Nepal.

"Mundia Ghaut, Feb. 20.

"The Prince of Wales has received a visit from Jung Bahadur, who presented to him a letter from the Maharajah Dhiraj, his Sovereign. He welcomed the Prince, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to see his Royal Highness in Nepal. Everything would be done to render his Royal Highness's visit an agreeable one, and to gratify his every wish. He said, in conclusion, that he had never forgotten the visit which he paid to England in 1850, and the reception given him by her Majesty Queen Victoria and the late Prince Consort. It was his intention to have gone to England last year had not an accident prevented him, but he hoped to be able to repeat his visit on a future occasion. The Prince of Wales, in reply, thanked Jung Bahadur for his expressions of goodwill, and for the services of the Nepaulese Government to the British cause during the Indian Mutiny. His Royal Highness had always strongly wished to visit Nepal, and was glad to have had an opportunity of doing so.

"The camp itself has gradually grown larger, and must now contain 2500 persons assembled round the nucleus furnished by the Prince and his thirty or forty Europeans. Without counting General Ramsay's camp, there are 119 elephants, 550 camels, 100 horses, 60 carts drawn by oxen, many goats and milch cows, sheep, and perambulating materials for food. There are nearly 600 coolies, 60 tent-pitchers, 20 men to supply water, 20 men to clean, 20 messengers, 75 non-commissioned officers and men of 3rd Goorkhas and their band, 20 troopers 11th Bengal Cavalry, 16 of the 28th Native Infantry, a detachment of native camp police (it will be observed the Prince's person is guarded by natives exclusively), and there are odds and ends which add to the total, without counting mahouts and families, and camel-men.

"Feb. 23.

"The uncertainty of sport, even with the most perfect arrangements, was exemplified to-day. Sir Jung Bahadur came over to the Prince's 'camp fire' on foot from his tent, near at hand, to announce that five tigers had been reported in the jungle for to-day's beat, and that they were all marked down and watched, elephants having been dispatched to hem in their haunts. These were all near the camp—that is, within a five-mile radius. This part of the Nepal Terai is, indeed, the nursery of tigers. The clear cold Sarda, a mile of which in Scotland would be a laird's fortune, forms an infinity of islands covered with very high grass and patches of trees. Herds of deer and the oxen and buffaloes of the poor peasantry grazing there afford ample sustenance to the lurking beasts; but with all these advantages their numbers are astounding. The Prince selected his own party, and started with Sir Jung Bahadur, about eleven o'clock, for the nearest beat; but, strange to say, though every foot of cover was carefully worked through by the army of elephants under the superintendence of Sir Jung Bahadur and his trained hunters, not a tiger could be found, though there were signs and tokens of their recent presence. This was disappointing and perplexing, and the only explanation that could be given was that the noise and fires of the camp had set the tigers on the alert, and that they had crept off up to the wooded hills close at hand in the night. After a halt in the afternoon, the Prince and his party went to a place where a 'kill' was reported to have been seen. There was a careful survey of the ground. The elephants were disposed in a great circle round the most likely spot. Presently a tigress was seen trying to find a weak point in the living wall which was closing in upon her. Baffled and cowed by the cries of men and the noise of elephants, she came to the centre of the ring. The Prince's elephant advanced near enough to allow him to take a sure and deliberate aim; but it needed five shots, each of which lodged a ball in her body, to kill the tigress. When the shikarees got down to secure her body, they found a cub a few weeks old seated upon it in the greatest distress. It was secured unhurt, and is now in camp close to the carcass, spitting and growling defiance at any one who goes near it. This was the only tiger which fell to the Prince's rifle to-day.

"March 4.

"Jung Bahadur was resolved that the Prince of Wales should have tigers to kill, and he is a man whose resolutions

generally are thorough, and when he means killing tigers he sees it is done. In Kumaon and in the Rohilkund Terai, where cultivation is spreading and roads and irrigation works are known, there is too much civilisation and progress to favour the spread of tigers, and the Prince of Wales, in thanking General Ramsay for all his trouble and anxiety, observed that he knew how the country was improving, and that it was not to be expected tigers could thrive where there was such an increase of clearances. In the angle of the Nepaulese Terai formed by the bend of the Sarda river from Jamao to the left bank opposite Mundia Ghat there is a very scant population, and scarcely any cultivation. It is a plain covered with forest, swamps, and prairies, and it is specially preserved for tigers for Jung Bahadur; one good reason being that men and women cannot live there, or, at least, they believe that they cannot; and so the country is deserted by the whole population as soon as the unhealthy season begins, and they retire with their herds to the hills, whence they come to graze their cattle in winter. Twenty-eight tigers have been killed—the great majority by the Prince of Wales. Bears, leopards, great numbers of deer, and some small game have also been added to what can scarcely be called the bag with propriety, when it is considered that tigers form the bulk of the contents. The preparations have been carefully worked out on a colossal scale, and not a mile of jungle in the angle has been left unbeat and unguarded; but tigers have escaped nevertheless. It has been great good fortune that no one has been seriously hurt in the expedition. The mahouts and elephants clawed by tigers last week are doing well. The Prince has lived among the natives, and, although there were regiments of soldiers, they were there for the purpose of doing him honour, and not for the security of his person. His mahout, who was accused of timidity yesterday when the big tiger was lying down, said, 'Why should I not be afraid of having the Shahzadah, who had trusted himself to me, hurt?' The only hurt the Prince has had was caused by the stings of bees upon his face. To say that the Prince has enjoyed his jungle life exceedingly would be certainly true, and those who were mainly concerned in securing good sport for him have been gratified to learn that their efforts were fully appreciated, and that the Prince's expectations were not disappointed.

"Mundia Ghaut, March 5.

"The Prince of Wales's interesting excursions to the Terai were brought to a close yesterday, when he killed his last tiger in Nepal—a very fine animal—not far from the camp. To-day he left Nepal, and he is now again in British territory. Sir Jung Bahadur rode over to-day from his camp with his son Bubbur Jung, who acted as the Prince's Aide-de-Camp at Delhi, his brothers, and members of his Staff, to pay his respects to the Prince of Wales. Before the mess-tent were drawn up a small detachment of the 11th Bengal Cavalry, under Major Prinsep, and a guard of honour of the Resident's native guard, under Soubadhar Bukker Ram. The Prince of Wales met Jung Bahadur at the door of the tent, and led him to a chair at the end. Seventeen sirdars, who were in attendance, sat on the left, and the Prince's suite were on the right. Jung Bahadur was simply dressed in white muslin, with gold tissue cummerbund and pugree, but his officers were in uniform. The Prince and his suite were in civilian dress. Mr. Girdlestone, Resident at Khatmandoo, translated. The Prince expressed his gratification at what had been done to give him sport. Jung Bahadur said that nothing he could do was by any means fitting for such an occasion, and that he felt how little had been done to express his sense of the honour conferred on Nepal by the Prince's visit. After some conversation the Prince handed Jung Bahadur a letter to the Maharajah of Nepal, in reply to the kureeta delivered on his arrival at Jamao, and then, rising, conducted Jung Bahadur to the table at the end of the tent, on which were ranged beautiful presents, comprising a silver equestrian statuette of the Prince of Wales as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, two large silver water-vases, two Purdey rifles, a Winchester rifle, a jewelled gold cigar-case, and many other valuable articles. The Prince had previously presented the Maharajah with a gold memorial medal and a fine sword.

The following are Mr. Simpson's notes upon some of the incidents which are represented in his sketches:—

"In beating the jungle all sorts of difficult places have to be gone over, where it would be impossible for a human being to pass alone. The long jungle-grass is at times about twenty feet high, and close to the ground each stalk is like a strong cane, so that it requires the bulk and strength of an elephant to force a way through such a growth. In some parts the ground is wet and soft; the feet of the animal sink into it at once. When a nullah has to be crossed all these obstacles have to be encountered at the same spot, with the additional difficulty of having to descend into the hollow and climb up again on the other side. In doing this the elephant is very careful, feeling the ground with his trunk for the edge of the nullah, as in most cases it cannot be seen from the long grass. When the margin is reached he places both feet together, and they partly go down through the earth, which lets them down easily. The hind legs are bent to the ground in the attitude of a man on his knees. The trunk is then used to feel the bottom of the nullah to know if it is firm enough. If all is right the animal then steps cautiously across and begins the ascent on the other side. This it does slowly but surely, going down on its knees upon the earth above, and heaving its vast weight up by degrees, till it gains the level ground again. The howdah is often at an angle of 45 deg., and the sportsman has to hold on by the sides. As the water in a nullah brings the tigers to drink, it is not at all improbable that one may be started under such conditions. Then the elephant gets excited as well as the sportsman, and backs from the foe: the shikaree has to take care he is not pitched right into the jaws of the tiger. Such accidents do occur; and this illustration of his Royal Highness crossing a nullah will make it easy to understand how likely it is for them to take place. In Central India and in the Bombay Presidency tiger-hunting is done on foot; but it is the absence of jungle which permits of the practice there.

"On Monday the Prince went out after tigers with Sir Jung Bahadur. Where they went first there was one tiger found, but the whole of the elephants were not employed. On the second beat in the same day about 800 animals were in the field. Sir Jung Bahadur and the Prince of Wales and suite rode a little in front of one part of the line. The sketch shows the Prince in his howdah, with Sir Jung, and one or two others, who were nearest to their right; it gives also a portion of the long line of elephants coming up in close line behind. Frightened deer are running past; and a small black dog which has attached itself to the camp runs along close to the feet of the elephants. These huge animals are breaking down trees which are in the way. On the Nepal side of the Sarda the country is covered with forest. A glimpse of the river is seen through the woods, where part of the line are seen wading through the water. This advance continued for about an hour or more, till six tigers were found in a small bit of jungle. Four of them were killed by the Prince of Wales and two by his suite, making in all seven in that one day, five of which were claimed by his Royal Highness.

"It was on the 14th that the two bears were found, while



tigers were scarce. The first bear got a bullet before his Royal Highness came up to it; but the second came out of the bit of long grass in the direction of the Prince, and it crossed the stream and was making off to a wood close at hand, when he got a clean shot. The hit was particularly good, the bullet entering and going right through the body at the chest, killing the animal instantly.

"Every night in camp a large fire of wood is lighted close to the mess-tent, and after dinner his Royal Highness and suite, with the guests of the evening, come out, well wrapped up in greatcoats, and sit all round the blazing fire and smoke cigars. Here in the jungle this can be done, for there is no crowd to break through and disturb such a free and open arrangement. It tells how far from the haunts of men the Terai is when a Prince and his suite can sit out in this comfortable way and enjoy themselves, unmolested by curious spectators."

"Sir Jung Bahadoor, at his first meeting with the Prince, came out in very plain style. He had on an ordinary straw-coloured dress of cotton, and a pugree of purple and gold was wrapped round his gold-lace cap. He is what is called a Goorkhali—that is, of a race which has sprung from marriages between the Goorkhas and the original people of the plains. All the inhabitants in this quarter—the Taroes—seem to be a result of alliances of this kind. Jung Bahadoor has much of the Turanian type in his face; he has a beard, but the hairs are so wide apart that the outlines of the cheeks and chin can be seen distinctly through it. There is one marked difference between the Goorkhas and the Goorkhalis. The former are all short, while the latter are tall; and this is very marked in the still erect figure of Jung Bahadoor.

"I send also the portrait of Major-General the Hon. Sir Henry Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I., Commissioner of Kumaon. This gallant officer has seen over forty years' service in India, and during the greater part of that time has been in charge of Kumaon. His name has been so long and intimately associated with that district that he is known as the 'King of Kumaon.' It is a large territory, extending from the Terai away through the Himalayas to the snowy range. While the Prince of Wales was in British territory all the arrangements were under Sir Henry's management; but on crossing the Surjoo or Sarda river, at Bunbussa, when the Nepal Terai was entered, those duties devolved on Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident in Nepal." (The portrait is from a photograph by Saché.)

#### ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the friends and supporters of this noble institution was held, on Tuesday, at the London Tavern. The Duke of Northumberland, president of the institution, being unable from ill-health, to be present, his son, Earl Percy, M.P., occupied the chair. The meeting was influential and numerously attended.

Earl Percy, in opening the proceedings, said that the institution, the anniversary meeting of which they were celebrating, was in many respects unique, because it really supplied a national want without receiving any assistance from the Government. In many countries the work of an institution of this kind would be done by public effort, but in this case it had been carried on for many years by private effort. Adverting to the tonnage of ships which cleared the ports of the United Kingdom, his Lordship said that he felt surprised, when recently looking at the statistics. In 1865 ships of 28,000,000 tonnage, in 1870 ships of 36,000,000 tonnage, and in 1874 ships of 45,000,000 tonnage cleared our ports. It would be seen that the field for the work of the society was continually increasing. The wrecks, collisions, and other casualties round our coast during the last ten years amounted to 23,098, and the average number of lives saved yearly during the same period amounted to 832. In face of those facts, he need hardly impress upon them the necessity of still continuing their efforts, and not in any way relaxing the exertions which they had hitherto engaged in.

Mr. Richard Lewis, secretary of the institution, then read the annual report, which stated that during the past year the institution's life-boats, which are 254 in number, had saved 727 persons, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances, when ordinary boats could not have been employed without extreme risk to those on board them. During the past year twelve silver medals, eighteen votes of thanks inscribed on vellum, and £3289 had been granted by the society for saving 727 lives by life-boats and 195 lives by fishing-boats and other means. The number of lives saved, from its first establishment to the present time, either by its life-boats or by special exertions for which it had granted rewards, was 23,790. The total amount of the receipts during the year had been £39,835 15s. 4d., and of that sum £12,932 9s. 6d. was the result of special gifts to defray the cost of thirteen life-boats. The expenditure, including liabilities, amounted to £39,495.

The report having been moved and adopted, resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the institution were proposed and seconded by Mr. George Lyall, Admiral Sir George Sartorius, K.C.B., the Earl of Galloway, Mr. I. T. Hamilton, M.P., the Earl of Courtown, Admiral Hand, Earl Waldegrave, Mr. T. B. Smithies, Mr. Thomas Chapman, F.R.S., and Sir Edward Perrott, Bart.

Miss Sheepshanks has presented to the Royal Astronomical Society 200 volumes of works on astronomy, some of them very rare; and Lord Lindsay has presented a valuable collection of the late Mr. Carrington's MSS. on the subject of sun-spots.

The Norwich Election Commissioners, in their report, declare that corrupt practices extensively prevailed in Norwich at the election in March, 1875, and at the general election in February, 1874. In schedules attached to the report are given the names of persons guilty of bribery.

The roll of the House of Lords contains 496 names, but the true number appears to be 497, or six more than were on the roll of last Session; for, though the name of the late Viscount de Vesci, elected for Ireland, disappears, and leaves only twenty-seven Irish representative peers on the roll, the number has now been completed by the election of Viscount Massy. One peerage has become extinct by the death of Lord Fitzwalter. Seven new names are added to the roll this year in the following order:—The Earl of Home, sitting in Parliament as Baron Douglas; the Earl of Dalhousie, as Baron Ramsay; Baron Grey de Redcliffe, Baron Harlech, Baron Alington, Baron Tollemache, and Baron Gerard. The place of Baron Fermanagh is immediately before the last four above named, but the present Lord retains his higher place as Earl of Erne, elected for Ireland. The Duke of Richmond is still only so described upon the roll. The Earl of Abergavenny is advanced to the list of Marquises, and Lord Wharncliffe to the list of Earls. Among the successions caused by death will be found two peerages won by ex-Chancellors, both of our own day, the new Lord St. Leonards retaining the old name, "Edward Burtenshaw," and Richard Luttrell Pilkington Bethell becoming Lord Westbury. But for the disestablishment of the Irish Church, withdrawing four spiritual Lords from the House, it would now have had more than 500 members.—*Times*.

#### ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

##### NEW CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS.

Professor Garrod, in his ninth lecture on Vertebrated Animals, given on Tuesday week, after mentioning that the earlier zoologists differed considerably amongst themselves in respect to the classification of birds, suggested an arrangement based upon the sum of their anatomical characters, as far as they are yet known, the simple external similarity being regarded as of minor importance in comparison with deep resemblances. Birds were divided into Galliformes, including the struthious, gallinaceous, and ralline birds, together with the plantain-cutters, parrots, and cuckoos; Anseriformes, including the ducks, penguins, grebes, and loons; Charadriiformes, including the waders, cranes, ibises, spoonbills, and columbæ or doves; Ciconiiformes, including the storks, American vultures, steganopods, and true accipitres; Piciformes, including the woodpeckers, captoes, toucans, hornbills, and kingfishers; and the Passeriformes, including the passerines or sparrows, trogons, jacamars, buccoes, and a few others. This arrangement, the Professor said, though only tentative, appears to be nearer the truth than any yet proposed. During the lecture a series of magnified photographs and coloured drawings of birds were exhibited and many specimens were placed on the lecture-table.

##### POLARISATION OF LIGHT.

Dr. William Spottiswoode, treasurer R.S., and secretary to the Royal Institution, gave the first of a course of four lectures on Polarised Light, on Thursday week, elucidated by numerous beautiful illustrations, explained in conformity with the "wave theory." Light was said to be due to a series of waves of the elastic fluid pervading the universe; their motion being in the direction of the ray, while the vibrations to which the waves are due are at right angles to the ray. The colour of light depends upon the length of the waves, the longest wave gives red, the shortest violet. In common light the vibrations may take place in any direction perpendicular to the ray; but when they are all brought into the same direction the light is said to be polarised. When a ray of light is passed through a plate of the crystal tourmaline it emerges with all its vibrations reduced to a single plane of polarised light. When two plates of tourmaline, parallel to each other, are used, no further effect is produced; but when either plate is turned round, only a part of the vibrations transmitted by the first plate passes through the second, and as the turning is continued the transmitted portion is gradually diminished and entirely vanishes when a right angle is reached. This was exhibited, and said to be the fundamental principle of polarisation of light. Double refraction was then shown. When a ray of light passes through a piece of Iceland spar in the direction of the optic axis no visible separation appeared; but in other directions a double image was thrown upon a screen, more especially when a double-image prism of Iceland spar was employed. One of the sets of waves traversed the crystal more rapidly than the other. When a sphere of Iceland spar was used two images were formed, one large, the other small; one set of waves being retarded within the crystal. This was further illustrated by considering the phenomena termed Newton's rings. When two plates of glass are laid on each other a thin film of air remains between them. If the thickness of the film be considerable no particular effect is perceptible; but if it be greatly reduced by pressure colours will be produced, as was shown. By using monochromatic light, such as red, alternate rings of light and darkness were formed, and explained to be due to the interference of the waves of light, which combine and extinguish each other. The speaker then proceeded to examine these phenomena by the method of spectrum analysis, passing the light through the apparatus termed Nicol's prisms. By experiments with plates of selenite or sulphate of lime of various thicknesses it was proved that the colours produced are due to the same cause as those seen in Newton's rings—that is, to the combination of two sets of waves, whereof one is retarded. The colours were shown to vary with the thickness of the plate. A thin plate gave red; a thicker, orange; the thinnest, violet. Experiments with wedge-shaped pieces of selenite gave similar results; and very remarkable effects were produced by using wedges of selenite thicker at one edge than the other. As the thickness of the wedge was gradually increased so the shifting of the band from blue towards red proceeded. A concave crystal gave concentric rings of colours. More complicated spectra were produced by the use of two wedges together, and a variety of interesting absorption patterns were formed. By employing plates of different thicknesses, or by using a plate of quartz, which exhibits a continuous change of tint while the analyser is turned, a complete study of complementary colours may be made.

##### THE FEUDAL SYSTEM AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

Sir Henry S. Maine, K.C.S.I., at the evening meeting on the 18th inst., began his discourse by referring to the information concerning the condition of the peasant-proprietors in France just before the first revolution, recently disclosed by the examination of the papers termed *cahiers*, proceeding from the old provincial assemblies, published by M. Prudhomme and used by M. Taine. The hostility of the peasantry to the nobles, except in the western provinces, and their complicity with the "reign of terror" was assigned to the wish of preserving great recently-attained advantages. When the peasants set fire to a château they burnt the title-deeds of the seigneur of their fief, to put an end to vexatious litigation. The French nobles had little or no analogy to a landed aristocracy. Few had great estates or any land let for rent to tenants at will; but lived by fines, monopolies, and other nondescript sources of income. The first or Constituent Assembly swept away the greatest part of these feudal dues, with partial compensation; the second, or Legislative Assembly, abolished the residue and withdrew the compensation; and the peasants zealously supported the Convention in order to retain their gains. After explaining that the greater part of France had been held by a kind of copyhold tenure, Sir Henry alluded to the popular but erroneous idea respecting the division of lands in this country at the Norman conquest. All feudal society he described as a reproduction of a simple typical form, which consisted of a group of men settled on a definite space of land (forming in England a manor, in France a fief), having heads, termed lords or seigneurs, presiding over courts baron or seigniorial. Under these lords were free tenants doing military service, and possessing certain judicial rights; while the largest part of the land was in the hands of villeins, who rendered to the lords all sorts of taxes, dues, and labours, but were not slaves. In France the King was, as it were, lord of one exalted manor, his free tenants being the dukes of Normandy and Burgundy and similar personages; but in England the Anglo-Norman Kings allowed none to interpose between themselves and their subjects: they exacted fealty from all Englishmen. Why, then, did the transformation of the fief in one country end in a revolution; in the other merely in a somewhat inconvenient form of property—the copyhold? One powerful cause assigned was the distinction in their judicial organisation. In both countries a considerable part of the popular law was administered by local courts, controlled by higher tribunals—in France called "Parliaments;" in England, from very early times, termed "the King's justice." The English Bench was

nominated by the King; but the seats in the French Parliaments were either purchased or inherited; these bodies never were the King's servile instruments or pliant nominees. Again, they were always inclined towards extending the area of land held on tenures directly traceable to ancient villeinage; while in England the superior courts were always for restricting it. The English great landholders eventually became wealthy through the acquisition of waste lands for pasture and agriculture; but the French noblesse, impoverished through residence at Court, seem never to have been able to buy up the holdings of their former villeins. It is a most vulgar error to suppose that small properties in France date from the Revolution: Arthur Young, just before it, was astonished at their multitude, still increasing, and all subjected to most exasperating duties and exactions. In England the tenant-farmers have never been politically dangerous. The copyholders are not hirers but owners of land, and frequently have impaired their legal condition by accepting leases. Another cause of difference was the more frequent and facile transfer of land by sale in this country. In France there is no reason to suppose that the rights of fiefs originated in violence, yet there is equally little for supposing that they originated in agreement; in England, on the contrary, the titles both of the lord of the manor and of the copyholder were deeply rooted in agreements. The lord of the manor had often purchased his rights, and the copyholder had frequently obtained his land, subject to manorial rights, by purchase or from somebody else. In concluding, Sir Henry said that he did not wish it to be understood that the contrast between the view of feudal obligation and rights taken in England and France is wholly to be explained by the causes he had analysed, but he thought that these causes had been kept too much in the background.

##### THE HUMAN SENSES.

Professor G. Croom Robertson, M.A., began his second lecture on Saturday last with the statement that our sensations in all their great variety are so many responses in consciousness to such events as our nervous system is fitted to reproduce, which he illustrated by familiar examples. In regard to the question how sensations come to appear as sensible qualities of things? he showed that it could not be answered by the physiologist alone, who deals only with processes in nerves, which we may term objective, from which it is a long step to consciousness of sensation, which we may term subjective. We can only make progress in our knowledge of the human senses by scientific inquiry into the phenomena of mind—the province of the psychologist. He then adverted to the differences of opinion amongst philosophers as to the relation of sense to knowledge, first noticing the Greeks, who made out by mere thinking that things are not and cannot be what they seem; and then adverting to the men of great philosophic insight of the seventeenth century, Des Cartes and others, who anticipated speculatively much that it is the boast of positive science to have established later, and who stood forward to declare that the seeming is not the real truth of things. He then alluded to the class of thinkers termed rationalists or intuitionists, who considered that sensations, like colour and sound, come to appear as qualities of external objects through natural mental endowment; while other philosophers, termed experientialists, maintained that the reference of our sensations outside and away from us into a world of things filling extended space is not primitive or original, but is developed somehow in the course of conscious experience. The Professor then, as an example of the light recently thrown upon the question by scientific psychology, commented upon the evidence for the existence of what is termed "the muscular sense," explaining it by reference to the movements and position of the body and the perception of resistance, pressure, and weight. Remarks were made upon the fusion of the consciousness of muscular activity with passive sensation. Only some of the passive sensations appear as sensible qualities of things, and muscular action is impossible without an accompaniment of passive sensation. How this sense is closely involved with the other senses was shown by interesting examples; and reference was made to Rousseau's statement, that it is only by movement we learn there are things other than ourselves, and only by movement of our own that we acquire the idea of extension. The five senses have been justly termed the objective senses; but yet, said the Professor, the distinction must not be too sharply drawn, because some modes of organic sensibility betoken objective qualities, and some affections of all the five senses, especially taste, smell, and touch, shade off into organic sensations proper.

Professor James Dewar, F.R.S.E., will, on Friday next, give a discourse on the Physiological Action of Light.

On Saturday next Mr. Edward Dannreuther will give the first of a course of two lectures on Wagner and his Trilogy—*der Ring des Nibelungen*.

The first of two lectures on Sleep and Dreaming was given, on Monday evening, by Professor D. Ferrier, M.D., at the London Institution.

A meeting of the Social Science Association was held, on Monday evening, at which the question of piecework versus timework was discussed in a paper introduced by Mr. Frederick Hill. Mr. Leonard H. Courtney presided; and the speakers included Mr. Mundella, M.P., Mr. Peter Graham, and several working men.

The Society of Engineers had a discussion, on Monday night, respecting the proposed Channel tunnel and railway, and many opinions were expressed respecting the feasibility of that scheme. One of the points discussed was that of the ventilation, as to which difficulty Mr. V. Pender, the president, thought that no adequate suggestion had yet been made.

A circular has been forwarded to the Fellows of the Royal Horticultural Society stating that the Council, being desirous of extending a knowledge of practical horticulture, contemplate the foundation of lectures and demonstrations on the subject. Their intention is to have lectures delivered by properly-qualified instructors, in the society's hall at South Kensington, and to give practical instruction in the garden at Chiswick.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute took place on Monday at 10, Adelphi-terrace, when a paper was read upon the Flint Implements found in Brixham Cavern, in which the author, Mr. Whitley, alluded to the statements of Mr. Pengelly, whose active superintendence of the exploration of the cavern under the auspices of the Royal and Geological Societies was deserving of the warmest thanks of all geologists. Mr. Whitley complained that the report of the Royal Society and the specimens had been allowed to lie by for fifteen years before being published and rendered accessible to the public. The consequence was, that for a long time theories having no foundation in fact had been promulgated as to these specimens, which did not accord either with the recent report of the Royal Society or Mr. Pengelly's subsequent one. The lecture, which was illustrated by drawings and photographs of the specimens found by Mr. Pengelly, was followed by a discussion.





THE PRINCE OF WALES TIGER-SHOOTING WITH SIR JUNG BAHADOOR: THE CRITICAL MOMENT.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





THE PRINCE OF WALES TIGER-SHOOTING WITH SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.





THE PRINCE OF WALES IN THE TERAI: "PADDING" A TIGER.  
FROM A SKETCH BY ONE OF OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS.



## FINE ARTS.

The new galleries in the rear of the National Gallery are rapidly approaching completion, and the authorities hope that the pictures of the Wynn-Ellis bequest, and others, can be shown during the present year. The new galleries will, we understand, at once be filled, such is the wealth of national pictures waiting for a place. When Mr. E. M. Barry has completed these additional galleries in the rear, and they are opened to the public, there will then be no longer any excuse for preventing the architect proceeding with the re-erection of the front galleries, and a façade more worthy of the site and of our National Palace of Art. Mr. Barry virtually, nay actually, received the commission for such re-erection several years back from the Government of the day, after he won the first place in the competition for a new National Gallery. The reader will remember how the public faith has been broken with this public servant; first, when he was not allowed to be even joint-architect of the new Law Courts, although the judges gave the award in his favour as regards internal arrangements—the very point which the Commission had announced to be of the first importance. Mr. Barry was then appointed architect of the New National Gallery, confessedly by way of partial compensation; but this appointment remains little better than a mockery till he is intrusted with the work, the right to execute which he fairly and doubly won. As we have remarked on a former occasion, the need of a new front is still more apparent now that the old one is surmounted by the irregular skylights, &c., in the rear. And when the spacious new "Northumberland Avenue" is built (the roadway of which the Board of Works has just opened) the smallness and meanness of the building which should worthily crown the overpraised but improving site and close the vistas thereto will be more disagreeably apparent. Talking of "vistas," Mr. Thomas Page, the engineer of the Westminster Bridge—a structure admirably designed in harmony with, and due subordination to, its entourage—draws attention to what he regards as an error of the Metropolitan Board in the plan of the new avenue from Trafalgar square to the Embankment. He says that, instead of running the centre line of the street to coincide with the centre of the Nelson Column, it leaves this historical work of art on one side, and is directed to a window of the Union Club. It is easy to realise that if the column does not occupy the centre of the view coming from the Embankment the effect will be somewhat awkward. On the other hand, however, the line of the avenue as chosen is more direct with Cockspur-street; and it is of great importance that the new Embankment should be rendered as direct and accessible as possible from the existing thoroughfare, so as to relieve the traffic of the Strand.

In the Government Estimates for the current financial year the amounts to be granted on account of the South Kensington Museum are reduced as follows:—For the purchase of works of art by £4000, for reproductions of works of art by £1500, for expenditure on the art-library by £1500. On the other hand, the sum for the maintenance of the schools of the Department of Art and Science is increased by £17,000. We do not perceive the wisdom of the petty saving to be effected by thus reducing the purchases for the museum, especially as there is a general desire to extend the system of loans to provincial museums and schools. What is required is more care in and control over the selection of the purchases than formerly. The Treasury has evidently an economical fit as regards art-purchases, for it has declined to purchase the rare and precious antiquities belonging to Signor Castellani, which were recently shown in the British Museum, and some of which we engraved; as also the fine and rare plates, Botticelli's "Sibylls," which were offered to the Department of Prints before they were sold recently by auction.

The Royal Academy having finally decided to extend the list of its Associates by four, the election of that number of A.R.A.s is, we are informed, shortly to take place, instead of at the usual time. The days for receiving works intended for the ensuing exhibition are Monday and Tuesday next. Exhibitors have to conform to a new regulation, introduced, we believe, by Mr. Eaton, the able secretary, for the purpose of facilitating the identification and cataloguing of the pictures. This consists in the attachment, by means of a string to the back of the frame, of a label, with title, artist's name, &c., so that it may be brought in front of the picture when hung. Till the last "sending-in" day, but particularly on "picture Sunday," many people will be busy making the "round of the studios." The custom has grown till it is, no doubt, felt to be a nuisance by many artists, and it is open to much abuse. It is manifestly unfair to form, or at least to publish, an opinion on a work of art destined for exhibition before it is placed for public inspection beside other competitive works which may not have had the advantage of a preliminary puff.

The noble example set by Mr. Walker, at Liverpool, in the erection of the art-gallery that is to bear his name, and which, by-the-way, approaches completion, is to be followed at Manchester. Mr. Alderman Heywood announces that, while the Committee of the Manchester School of Art have been debating the proposal for new premises, including an art-gallery, a gentleman (whose name is not given) has expressed a desire to contribute the princely sum of £100,000 for the purpose of providing an art-gallery worthy of the town. It was expected that the sum would be placed in the hands of the Corporation, and that any funds which might be required for the completion of the project would be provided by the Corporation.

The private view of the Spring Exhibition of Works by Foreign Artists, at the French Gallery, Pall-mall, takes place to-day (Saturday).

In the sales at Christie's, during the past fortnight, the "remaining works" of no less than five deceased artists have been dispersed—namely, Mr. G. J. Pinwell and Mr. A. Boyd Houghton, both of the Old Water-Colour Society; Mr. James Danby, son of the late Francis Danby, A.R.A.; Mrs. Harrison, still-life painter, of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours; and C. Stanfield, R.A., drawings and sketches that had been in the possession of his widow till her death. The sales call for little comment, unless it be that the works of Messrs. Pinwell and Houghton did not realise such good prices as was expected, and that those of Mr. James Danby were more fortunate, and indicated a growing appreciation of an artist the remaining contents of whose studio proved that he was a diligent student of nature in many localities, and of the varied effects of atmosphere and light.

It has been resolved by the National Byron Memorial Committee to invite the competition of English and foreign artists.

The Queen has purchased a copy of the bust of the late Canon Kingsley, by Mr. R. Belt, which is to be erected in Chester Cathedral. Mr. Belt has also been commissioned by the Natural Science Society of Chester to execute a model to commemorate the Canon, and which is to be given annually with the scholarship.

Mr. Stewart Westmacott has had the honour of submitting to the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh's inspection, at Clarence House, his sketches taken at Eastwell Park, Kent.

A statue of Dr. Whitley Stokes has just been unveiled in the hall of the College of Physicians, Dublin. It is the work of the late Mr. Foley, and will bear comparison with the other celebrated statues by the eminent sculptor in the same city.

On Tuesday the specimens prepared by the Royal School of Art-Needlework at South Kensington for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia were uncovered to the public, remaining on view until to-day (Saturday).

The Queen has been pleased to present to Mr. G. F. Tenison, F.S.A., in recognition of his services (as executor of the late Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A.) in the completion of the colossal statue of the Prince Consort, now finally placed in Hyde Park, a folio copy of "The National Memorial of the Prince Consort," with illustrations of all its details, enhanced in value by her Majesty's signature.

Owing to the conversion of the galleries, Old Post Office-place, into a skating-rink, the Liverpool Water-Colour Society, which has hitherto held its exhibition in the above rooms, has decided to hold this season's exhibition in the galleries of the Royal Institution, Colquitt-street, in June and July.

It is proposed to erect a memorial to Lucius Cary Lord Falkland on the battle-field of Newbury, not far from the spot where he is believed to have fallen.

The works on the description of faience known as "Queen's Ware," executed by that admirable ceramic painter the late Emile Lessore, for Messrs. Wedgwood, are now on view at Messrs. Mortlock's galleries, Orchard-street, Portman-square. Some of these productions were hidden by the artist in the cellars of his cottage at Marlotte during the siege of Paris.

A facsimile cast of M. Clermont Ganneau's restoration of the Moabite stone has been presented to the committee of the Palestine Exploration fund.

The sale of the painter Courbet's property was to have taken place within the last few days pursuant to the decree which rendered him liable for the destruction of the Vendôme column. We have not yet learnt the amount the property realised, but Courbet must remain a debtor to the State to a very large sum.

An exhibition illustrating the history of art from the earliest known date to the end of the eighteenth century will open at Cologne on July 1.

The German Government has commissioned the painters Steidle and Steinkiel to decorate the interior of Strasburg Cathedral with frescoes, at a cost of about £20,000.

The death is announced of M. Charles Larivière, the historical painter. His principal works are in the Versailles Museum.

An equestrian statue of King Bernadotte has lately been erected in Christiania.

An art-gallery is about to be founded in St. Petersburg in memory of the late Grand Duchess Marie.

A sum of £13,000 has been subscribed towards the proposed Yorkshire Fine-Art and Industrial Exhibition. It is proposed to open the exhibition on May 1, 1878.

## MUSIC.

The specialty of last week was the reappearance of Madame Schumann, after an absence of two seasons, owing to a severe and protracted illness. The long-hoped-for and welcome return of this great pianist took place at the Popular Concert of Saturday afternoon, at St. James's Hall, where a crowded audience was assembled in eager expectation of the event. The reception accorded to Madame Schumann on her first entry was of the most enthusiastic kind, and a similar demonstration followed the close of her magnificent performance of Beethoven's solo sonata in A, op. 101, which was rendered to perfection in all its varied phases of ideal grace, rhythmical grandeur, and impulsive passion. In excellence of mechanism and in thorough comprehension and realisation of the composer's intention, the performance was alike admirable. Herr Straus was the leading violinist in Haydn's quartet in D minor (op. 9, No. 4) and in Beethoven's septet; and vocal solos were contributed by Madame Cave Ashton, who displayed a voice of agreeable quality and much refinement of style. Sir Julius Benedict accompanied. Herr Joachim was again the leading violinist, and Mdlle. Krebs reappeared as pianist, at Monday's Popular Concert, the programme of which was of sterling interest: consisting of familiar pieces, with the exception of a violoncello sonata by Geminiani (a composer of the last century), which was finely played—for the first time here—by Signor Piatti.

The programme of last Saturday's Crystal Palace concert included Herr Joachim's "Hungarian Concerto," performed by himself; Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor; Mozart's overture to "Le Nozze di Figaro;" the ballet-music from Rubinstein's opera, "Feramors;" and vocal pieces by Mdlle. Thekla Friedlander and Miss Annie Butterworth.

As intimated last week, St. Patrick's Day was celebrated musically, on Friday evening, at the Royal Albert Hall and St. James's Hall, and by an afternoon and an evening concert, on Saturday, at the Alexandra Palace; in addition to which there was a concert at the Shoreditch Townhall on Friday evening. In each case the programme was of a distinctly national character, consisting chiefly of Irish ballads.

The last but two of the present series of the London Ballad Concerts took place on Wednesday evening, with a varied and attractive programme.

The first of Mr. William Coenen's three chamber concerts, last week, included his brilliant pianoforte-playing in the principal part of M. Camille Saint Saëns's trio in F (op. 18) and that of Rubinstein's quartet in C minor (op. 60), besides solos by Liszt and Rubinstein. In all these Mr. Coenen proved himself, as heretofore, a skilful and accomplished executant. The concerted music was rendered with the efficient co-operation of Messrs. Wiener, Zerbin, and Daubert, who, with Mr. Amor, played Schubert's string quartet in G minor. Vocal pieces were contributed by Miss Gips. The next concert takes place (also at St. George's Hall, Langham-place) on Thursday next.

The students' orchestral concert, given by the Royal Academy of Music at St. James's Hall on Saturday evening, included some very clever pianoforte-playing by several of the pupils: Misses Thurgood and Borton having distinguished themselves by their performance, respectively, of the first movements of Beethoven's concerto in E flat, and of that of Sterndale Bennett in F minor; and Mr. Morton having been successful in his interpretation of the commencing portion of Rubinstein's concerto in D minor, and Mr. Matthay in Schumann's concert allegro. Another effective instrumental performance was that of Mdlle. Gabrielle Vaillant in Beethoven's romance in G for violin. In the second part of Handel's "Belshazzar" the incidental solos were sung by Misses Kate Brand and Barkley and Messrs. Seligmann and Gooch—Miss Brand's delivery of the air "Regard, O Son," having been particularly noticeable. In the miscellaneous portion of the concert Miss Butterworth sang with much effect in Stradella's

aria "Pieta, Signore," as did Miss Jessie Jones in "Hear ye, Israel," from "Elijah." In the department of original composition, Miss Oliveria Prescott's overture in C minor offered a favourable example of the progress of the students. A complete orchestra and full chorus were assembled, and the performances were conducted by Mr. Walter Macfarren. The next concert is to take place on April 8.

The Philharmonic Society opened its sixty-fourth season (at St. James's Hall) on Thursday evening, when the programme included Mendelssohn's overture, "The Isles of Fingal," and Weber's to "Euryanthe," Schumann's symphony in C, and Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in G, played by Madame Schumann. Mdlle. Ida Corani was the vocalist.

On the same evening "Israel in Egypt" was to be given by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, conducted by Mr. Barnby.

A concert of sacred music was given by Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, at St. James's Hall, yesterday (Friday) evening, of which we must speak next week.

Next week, too, we shall have to record the opening of the Royal Italian Opera, which takes place (as long since announced) on Tuesday, with a performance of Rossini's "Guilherme Tell."

Mr. Mapleson has just fixed the date of the opening of Her Majesty's Opera (at Drury Lane Theatre) for Tuesday, April 25. The prospectus of the season—about to be issued—will soon enable us to speak of the arrangements.

The performance to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society on Friday next, in commemoration of the 144th anniversary of the birth of Haydn, is to consist of that composer's "Creation," instead of his "Seasons," as first announced.

The Duke of Edinburgh is to take part in yet another concert of the Royal Albert Hall Orchestral Society before his departure for the Mediterranean. His Royal Highness is expected to be at the next performance, on April 8, when the concert will be given in aid of the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, in Golden-square.

The performances of Bach's Mass in B minor—of which we have already spoken—are to take place at St. James's Hall on the evenings of April 26 and May 8. That the work will be worthily rendered there can be little doubt, as there are to be four preliminary full rehearsals in addition to the long previous training of the choir, with the co-operation of Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, whose husband, Mr. Otto Goldschmidt, will act as conductor.

Liszt has just completed an oratorio entitled "La Légende de Sainte Cécile," which will shortly be published at Vienna. The pianist has written to the Minister of Public Instruction in Hungary to offer his services at the concert to be given for the benefit of the sufferers from the late floods of the Danube.

## THEATRES.

The stage at this juncture proffers but little novelty. The Duke's Theatre, on Thursday, added a lively farce to Mr. Craven's semi-historic drama, which proved successful. It is the composition of H. Giron and Paul Merritt, and is called "The Tale of a Tub." The reader must not suppose that it has the slightest connection with Swift's famous story. The writers were inspired with no such ambition, and preferred a safer if a humbler example. Their hero, however, is named after the famous novel, Anthony Tubb. He is a *maitre de ballet*, who has been for some time absent from his profession, having once made his fortune, which he has since contrived to lose. He now naturally wishes to return to the stage, but finds that his waist has increased in size from thirty to fifty inches. Acting under medical advice, he resorts to constant exercise, and, whenever he appears, uniformly practises his steps, notwithstanding the ridicule which he thereby incurs. The part is supported by Mr. Edward Righton, who makes it immensely droll. He has to give lessons in dancing to a Mrs. Palgrave, the wife of an unsuccessful artist, who becomes jealous of his intentions, and pursues the supposed delinquent, pistol in hand, causing him, in fear, to hide in the baby's cradle, having first cast the lay-figure in the study out of the window. It turns out, however, that Mr. Palgrave had himself, in early life, learned dancing from Mr. Tubb: remembering this, he seeks an explanation, which is, of course, satisfactory. The absurdity was not too absurd for the Holborn audience, who screamed with delight at the grotesque situations.

Dean Milman's tragedy of "Fazio" was performed at the Gaiety on Monday week, with Miss Genevieve Ward in the difficult part of Bianca, and Miss Carlisle as Aldabella. The play of "The Stranger" was represented last Saturday, with Mr. Phelps as the hero and Miss G. Ward as Mrs. Haller; both parts were sustained to the satisfaction of the audience. These matinée performances are well attended.

Signor Rossi will make his first appearance before an English audience, in Italian, at Drury-Lane Theatre, on Wednesday night, April 19, under the joint direction of Mr. F. B. Chaterton and Mr. John Hollingshead. His opening piece will be "Hamlet."

Mr. Buist, of Law Park, St. Andrews, has given £6000 to the Indian Mission Fund of the Established Church of Scotland.

During the gale last Saturday night the Isabel (a French steamer) was driven on the coast of Cornwall and lost with all hands, about thirty in number.

Mr. W. Aronsberg, of Manchester, continues the good work of philanthropy in which he has so long been engaged. At his cost many of the poor of Manchester have the benefit of gratuitous medical attendance, and hundreds of charities are indebted to him for aid. Last week he presented a complete set of meteorological instruments with thermometers for every ward to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, and a splendid revolving stereoscope with views for the amusement of the inmates of the Barnes Convalescent Home. He has also distributed 300 cases of mathematical instruments to the thirty-two schools in connection with the Manchester and Salford Sunday Ragged School Union and other schools of a similar description. These will be given as prizes for the encouragement of the pupil teachers and advanced scholars.

The Queen has made the following appointments to the Order of St. Michael and St. George:—To be Knights Commanders: James Robert Longden, Esq., C.M.G., Governor of the Colony of British Guiana; Charles Peter Layard, Esq., C.M.G., Government Agent for the Western Province of the Island of Ceylon. To be Companions: Charles Cameron Lees, Esq., Administrator of her Majesty's Settlement of Lagos and Lieutenant-Governor of the Gold Coast Colony; Arthur Macalister, Esq., Colonial Secretary and Premier of the Colony of Queensland; John Gardiner Austin, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Colony of Hong-Kong; Charles Hatton Gregory, Esq., C.E., Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and Consulting Engineer for various works in the Colonies; Hoo ah Kay (Whampoa), Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements.



OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR EDWARD LEEDS, BART.

Sir Edward Leeds, third Baronet, Colonel in the Indian Army, died, on the 16th ult., at Kalka, N. W. Provinces, India. He was born May 26, 1825, the eldest son of Sir Joseph Edward Leeds, second Baronet, by Marian, his wife, only daughter of the late William Thomas Stretton, Esq., and succeeded his father in 1862. Sir Edward entered the Bengal Army in 1844, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1871. He married, first, June 15, 1848, Emily Anne, only daughter of Major Boulton, H.E.I.C.S., by whom he leaves a son and successor, now Sir George Augustus Leeds, fourth Baronet, who was born Aug. 2, 1849. Sir Edward married, secondly, in 1854, Fanny, only daughter of Colonel Templer, E.I.C.S., and leaves by her a son and two daughters.

SIR SAMUEL FLUDYER, BART.

Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., of the city of London, died on the 12th inst. He was born in 1800, the only son of Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, second Baronet, by Maria, his wife, daughter of Robert Weston, Esq., and was grandson of Sir Samuel Fludyer, the first Baronet, of Lee Place, Kent, Lord Mayor of London in 1761. Sir Samuel, who succeeded to the baronetcy, at his father's death, in 1833, was never married, and the title consequently devolves on his cousin, now the Rev. Sir John Henry Fludyer, fourth Baronet.

MR FULLER-MEYRICK.

Owen John Augustus Fuller-Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, Anglesey, and of Rose Hill and Ashdown House, Sussex, D.L., High Sheriff in 1872, died recently at Bodorgan. He was born in 1804, the eldest son of Augustus Elliott Fuller, Esq., M.P., of Rosehill and Ashdown House, Sussex, by Clara, his wife, daughter and coheir of Owen Putland Meyrick, Esq., of Bodorgan, and was grandson of Trayton Fuller, Esq., of Ashdown House, by the Hon. Ann Elliott, his wife, only daughter of General Elliott, first Lord Heathfield. He succeeded to the Bodorgan estates on the death of his maternal grandfather, Owen Putland Meyrick, and assumed the name Meyrick. He claimed his Welsh descent through his mother, who was of purely Cymric lineage, being descended from Einiaun Sais ap David, usher of the Palace of Sheer in the time of Henry V., and Eva his wife, daughter and heiress of Meredydd ap Cadwgan ap Llywarch ap Bran, of Bodorgan. Mr. Meyrick died unmarried, and was succeeded by his nephew, Sir George Tappes Garvis, Bart., of Hinton Admiral, Hants, who, under the will of his great-grandfather, Owen Putland-Meyrick, will, by Royal license, assume the additional arms and surname of Meyrick.

The deaths are also announced of General Marcus Beresford, Colonel of the 20th Foot, formerly Commandant at Bangalore, in his seventy-sixth year (he was grandson of William, Archbishop of Tuam, created Baron Decies in 1812);—of Thomas Cooper, Esq., Mayor of Fordwich and J.P. for Canterbury, in his eighty-third year;—of James Sinclair, Esq., of Forss, in the county of Caithness, J.P. and D.L., the representative of an old family in that county, aged seventy-three;—of Llewelyn Lloyd, Esq., Author of "Northern Field Sports," &c., in his eighty-fourth year;—of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Strange, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., aged fifty-seven;—of Alexander Maclean, Esq., of Pennycross, in the county of Argyll, J.P. and D.L., in his eighty-sixth year, a descendant of the Macleans of Morvern;—of Bulkeley John Mackworth Praed, Esq., J.P., of Ousden Hall, Suffolk, banker, of London, elder brother of W. Mackworth Praed, M.P., the poet, in his seventy-seventh year;—of Edmund Alexander Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., the distinguished Professor of Hygiene at the Army Medical School;—of the Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, D.D., Vicar of Melksham, a distinguished member of Cambridge University;—of Colonel Charles Chesney, R.E., who had been associated with all the recent reforms initiated by the War Department;—of Admiral the Hon. George Fowler Hastings, C.B., he having only a few weeks since completed his term of appointment as Commander-in-Chief at the Nile;—of Admiral Joseph Gape, one of the few survivors of Trafalgar, in his eighty-third year;—of the Rev. William Conway, Canon of Westminster, and Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, also Proctor in Convocation and Rural Dean;—of the Hon. Richard Cavendish, which occurred on Saturday at Thornton Hall, his seat in Buckinghamshire;—of Mrs. Miller, widow of Hugh Miller, at the age of sixty-four, who wrote several books under the nom de plume of Harriet Myrtle;—and of Mr. Seymour Clarke, who was for many years the general manager of the Great Northern Railway.

The Earl of Radnor has decided to retire from the chairmanship of the Wilts Quarter Sessions.

A pamphlet by John Ross, of Bladensburg, Lieutenant Coldstream Guards, entitled "England's Maritime Rights" (Hardwick and Bogue), deserves notice. The writer has directed his attention to the present situation of England under the effects of the Declaration of Paris, and contends that without the right of search our Navy is powerless, and in the case of a war with a maritime Power our carrying trade lost. Without following the writer into the merits of his subject, we may say that he sets forth his views with force and clearness.

At Halifax, last Saturday night, Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presented two men belonging to the Amalgamated Carpenters, Joiners, and Ironfounders' Association with accidental benefit sums of £150 and £100 respectively. Mr. Stansfeld said that such organisations were valuable because of the influence they had upon the administration of the poor laws, and each association of the kind acted in relief of the local rates. The existence of such societies also encouraged a spirit of independence, and thus made a direct saving of the rates.

An illustration of the new ironclad ship of war, Alexandra, which is still undergoing the needful preparations at Chatham Dockyard for service in the Royal Navy, was given in our paper last week. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided that the Alexandra is to be ready for sea by January next. To all appearances there is plenty of work to keep the large force of hands now employed upon her fully engaged up to that time. Though the exterior of the ship is in an advanced state, all the plating being complete, and the rigging in a forward stage, the amount of work to be done on board—a great part of which is not visible to the eye—is immense, and it is thought by some to be very doubtful if she will be ready by the time named. The estimated total cost of the hull of this vessel is £416,000—£257,000 for materials and £174,000 for labour. Provision is to be made for the employment of 594 more hands upon her during the year.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

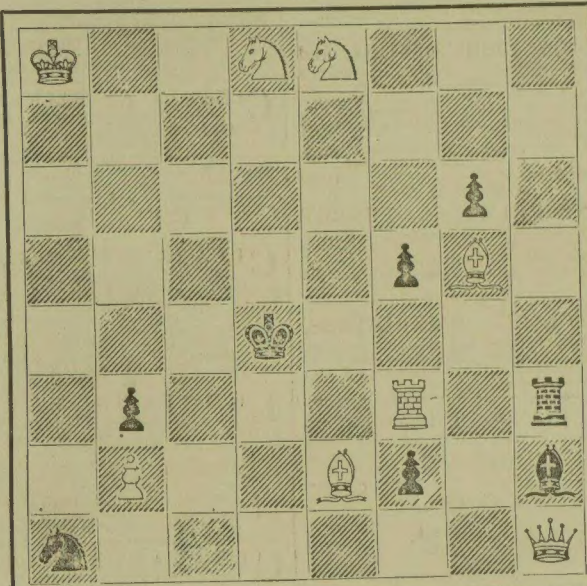
H SCHLESINGER.—Your two-mover will appear in due course.  
BEN RHYDDING.—If Black persist in repeating the same moves, the game is of course drawn by perpetual check.  
A SNAPE.—Many thanks for the game.  
G A.—We must decline to examine problems that are not submitted on diagrams.  
B ASKEW.—There is no such book except Kling and Horwitz's Chess Studies. Thanks for the parties.  
E P O'B.—It shall have early examination.  
J W LOCKWOOD.—We scarcely understand you. After 1. Q takes Kt, you must remember that Black has to move.  
J G T.—Many thanks for the position.  
F C F.—It is under examination.  
T PURVIS.—Thanks; but the position is very well known.  
F EVERARD.—A neat position, but marred by a very obvious first move. Cannot you remedy this?  
A BECK.—We will search for the problems; but, as they were faulty, it is quite possible they may have been destroyed. In future, be so kind as to retain duplicate copies.  
W BENTLEY.—The variation is as old as the hills. At any rate, it is given in Staunton's Handbook, published in 1848.  
PROBLEM No. 1672.—Additional correct solutions received from J Sowden and P S Shenale. That by L S B P is wrong.  
PROBLEM No. 1673.—Correct solutions received from S R V, Wanstead, W H Caryon, Woolwich Chess Club, W P P, G H V, W M Curtis, W F Payne, Newarth, Benet, G H V, E H H V, Red Ink, P S Shenale, L L, H Schlesinger, Dewsbury, C J J Bailey, L H Brook, Luxenburg Chess Club, Owllet, W S Lawrence, A Wood, W V to D, L R P, Nux, Three Chateaux, Latta, W S B, W Leeson, P Hall. Those by T Purvis, J B W, F C S, B W S are wrong.  
[We have credited the above correspondents with solving this problem, though, as a matter of fact, many have ignored a one of the most interesting variations. The majority, for example, leave unnoticed Black's defence of 1. P to K B 4th.]

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1672.  
WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.  
1. B to Q 6th B takes B \* 3. Q to K Kt 2nd Anything  
2. R to K R 2nd B takes Kt + 4. Q mates.  
\* 1. 2. Q to Q R 2nd, &c. † 2. 3. Kt to Q 3rd, &c.

PROBLEM No. 1675.

By J. G. CHANCELLOR.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN SPAIN.

The subjoined Game was played at Cadiz between Mr. S. HAMEL, the president of the Nottingham, and Signor MATTEI, one of the leading Spanish players.—(F. ench Game.)

WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.)  
1. P to K 4th P to K 3rd  
2. P to K B 4th  
Not quite a good, perhaps as 2. P to Q 4th, but any h g that takes us out of the beaten track in this dreary of debuts is a relief.  
3. P to K 5th P to Q 4th  
4. P to Q B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
5. Kt to K B 3rd Q to Kt 3rd  
6. P to Q 4th Kt to K R 3rd  
7. B to Q 3rd B to K 2nd  
8. P to Q Kt 3rd Castles  
9. P to K R 3rd B takes P  
10. P takes P B to Q Kt 5 (ch)  
11. B to Q 2nd B takes B (ch)  
12. Q takes B Q to Kt 5th  
We do not understand the object of this eagerness to exchange Queens. Surely, 12. B to Q 2nd, followed by 13. Q to B 5 sq, would have been in every way preferable.  
13. Castles Q takes Q  
14. Q Kt takes Q B to Q 2nd  
15. K R to Q B sq Q R to B sq  
We should have preferred 15. Kt to Q Kt 5th.  
16. K to B 2nd Kt to Q Kt 5th  
17. B to K 2nd R takes R  
This is surely playing White's game. Had he moved 17. Kt to B 7th, followed by  
WHITE (Mr. H.) BLACK (Mr. M.)  
18. Kt to K B 4th, he must, apparently, have obtained an immediate advantage.  
19. R takes R Kt takes Q R P  
19. R to Q B 7th B to Q B 3rd  
20. P to K Kt 4th P to K Kt 3rd  
21. Kt to Q Kt sq K to Kt 2nd  
An utterly lost move, as the sequel shows.  
22. Kt to K Kt 5th Kt to Kt sq  
23. K to B 3rd Kt to Q Kt 5th  
24. Kt to Q R 3rd P to Q R 4th  
25. K to K 3rd R to Q R sq  
26. K to Q 2nd P to Q Kt 3rd  
27. B to Q Kt 5th B takes B  
28. Kt takes B P to R 5th  
29. P takes P R takes P  
30. R to B 5th (ch) Kt to Kt 2nd  
31. Kt to Q 6th  
A hideous blow, from which there is no escape.  
31. R to R 7th (ch)  
32. K to B 3rd R to R 5th  
33. Kt to K 8th (ch) K to B sq  
It is clearly immaterial where he moves. If 33. K to K Kt sq, or 33. K to R sq, White wins by—  
34. Kt B 5th (disch) K to Kt 2nd  
35. K Kt takes R P, and then advances Pawn to K Kt 5 h, &c.  
34. Kt takes R P (ch) K to K 2nd  
35. Q Kt to B 6th, and forces mate.

CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.—The annual dinner of the City of London Chess Club was held at the new club-rooms, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., when about sixty members and friends sat down, under the presidency of Mr. Manning. The principal toasts of the evening were—"Prosperity to the City of London Chess Club," the vice-president (Mr. Down), the treasurer (Mr. Howard), the hon. secs. (Messrs. F. S. Walker and J. F. Pensam), and the committee, to which Mr. Watts responded. The company broke up about one a.m., after spending a very pleasant evening. The principal handicap tourney is making good progress, and the junior tourney has just commenced, for which there are thirty-two entries. The return-match between the Knight class of the City of London Chess Club and the Chelmsford Chess Club is fixed for Saturday next.

CHESS IN NORTH LONDON.—The Knight class of the Athenaeum Chess Club have recently played two matches respectively with the Isis Club, of Ludgate-hill, and with the Eclectic, of Canonbury. The first contest resulted in a tie, and the second was awarded to the Eclectic on the merits of an unfinished game. The following were the scores:—

ATHENAEUM.				IBIS.			
Thomas Smith	...	2	0	F. Schooling	...	...	0
J. Marriage	...	0	0	J. Schooling	...	...	0
G. J. Crisp	...	2	0	Boulger	...	...	0
C. Swainson	...	1	0	Smith	...	...	1
A. Swainson	...	0	1	Williams	...	...	1
T. Thompson	...	0	1	Hope	...	...	1
Total	...	5	2	Total	...	...	5
ATHENAEUM.				ECLECTIC.			
Dr. Godfrey	...	2	0	Maconochie	...	...	0
Thomas Smith	...	2	0	Palmer	...	...	0
A. Swainson	...	0	0	Hoon	...	...	1
J. Marriage	...	1	0	Lureott	...	...	2
G. Bagley	...	1	0	Poley	...	...	2
F. Comfort	...	1	0	Reeves	...	...	2
E. Thompson	...	0	1	Chase	...	...	2
Total	...	7	1	Total	...	...	5

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will, dated Aug. 13, 1869, of Miss Eliza Frances Upton, late of No. 22, Palace-gardens, Kensington, and of Trigmire Hall, Yorkshire, who died on Jan. 27 last, at Wick Hill, Hove, Sussex, was proved on the 26th ult., by her uncle, Mr. Gregory Lewis Way, the sole executor, the personal estate being sworn under £200,000. The testatrix devises and bequeaths all the real and personal estate to which she may be entitled at the time of her decease to her said uncle.

The will and two codicils, dated Aug. 30, 1865, and Feb. 20 and Dec. 9, 1875, of Mr. William Watkins, late of Westergate House, Kingston-upon-Thames, and of No. 11, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, who died on Jan. 31 last, were proved on the 31st ult. by Frederick Wyndham Payne, Charles Baker, and John Watkins Johnstone, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £60,000. The testator leaves £3000 Russia Bonds upon trust, part of the dividends of which are to be paid to the Vicar of St. John the Evangelist, Kingston-upon-Thames, for his own use, so long as he causes his choir to adopt, wear, and use surplices in all the services of the said church; and the remaining part of the dividends are to be applied in providing, washing, and repairing such surplices. If there should be any money over it is to be divided between the choir. In the event of surplices ceasing to be used in the services for three weeks the trust-fund is to revert to his residuary estate. There are legacies and annuities to his sisters, nieces, and other relatives, executors, clerks, and servants; and the residue of his property, real and personal, he leaves upon trust for his son, Henry Smith Watkins, and his children.

The will, with two codicils, dated July 31, 1862, July 21, 1865, and Aug. 28, 1869, of Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron Hill, Anglesey, who died on Aug. 28 last, was proved on the 24th ult. by Dame Maria Frances Williams Bulkeley, the widow and sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to his brother, Arthur Wellesley Williams, £500; to his coachman, John Woods, £100; to his wife his residence in London, with the furniture; the furniture at his mansion house, Baron Hill, is to go with the estate; and the residue of the personality he gives to his wife and younger sons. All his real estate he leaves to his eldest son, Richard Lewis Mostyn Williams Bulkeley.

The will and four codicils, dated respectively July 25, 1872, May 8, 1873, May 6, 1874, Jan. 5, 1875, and Jan. 24, 1876, of General Sir Henry George Andrew Taylor, G.C.B., who died at his residence, No. 3, Clarendon-place, Hyde Park, on the 9th ult., were proved on the 26th ult. by George Noble Taylor, the son, William Spottiswoode, and the Rev. Alexander Taylor, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £35,000. The testator gives to his wife a legacy of £500 and his residence, with the furniture and the income of the rest of his property for life. At her decease he bequeaths £1000 to his daughter, Mrs. Arbutnot; £6000 upon trust for the widow and children of his deceased son, Charles Philip Taylor; £6000 each to his sons Ralph Neufville Taylor and Clarence Comyn Taylor; and the residue to his said son George Noble Taylor.

The will, dated Nov. 28, 1875, of Henry Hardinge, M.D., late of No. 18, Grafton-street, who died on Jan. 28 last, was proved on the 15th ult. by William Money Hardinge, the son, Miss Jane Elizabeth Hardinge, the daughter, and William Henry Hatcher, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator gives the residue of his property, in equal moieties, to his said son and daughter.

The will, dated Sept. 22, 1874, of Mr. John James Barnes, late of No. 17, Wilmington-square, Clerkenwell, who died on Jan. 22 last, has been proved by Miss Georgiana Barnes, the sister of the deceased, the residuary legatee named in his will, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000.

The will, dated Nov. 27, 1875, of Admiral Richard Purvis, late of Bury Hall, Alverstoke, Southampton, who died on Dec. 3 last, was proved on the 3rd inst. by Charles Hotham Purvis, the son, and Henry Spencer Walpole, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will, with five codicils, of Colonel Sir John Le Couteur, F.R.S., Viscount of Jersey, Aide-de Camp to the Queen, and Adjutant-General of the Royal Jersey Militia, who died on Dec. 24 last, at Bellevue, St. Brelade, Jersey, was proved on the 26th ult. in London, by the Rev. John Mannoir Sumner and Richard Francis Valpy de Lisle, the acting executors, the personal estate in England being sworn under £10,000.

The will and codicil, dated Jan. 4, 1869, and Aug. 10, 1875, of the Right Rev. Henry Alexander Douglas, Bishop of Bombay, who died on Dec. 13 last, at Clifton Lodge, Maidavale, were proved at the principal registry on the 2nd inst. by Edward Octavius Douglas, the brother and acting executor, the personal estate in England being sworn under £2000.

The will of the late Mr. Callender, M.P., has been proved in the Manchester District Court of Probate, "under £80,000 leaseholds."

Accounts received from Scotland testify to the severity of the weather in that part of the kingdom. Snow-drifts have blocked the lines upon the Caledonian and Highland railways, and in one instance the passengers in a train had to pass an entire night in the carriages.

The number of subscriptions to the Wainwright Fund is 1032, ranging from £50 downwards, and the total amount obtained is £1232 18s. 10d. The Rev. Mr. Conder, in publishing his report as to the fund, gives a few particulars relating to Wainwright's last days, and quotes some passages of a letter written by the criminal while awaiting execution.

The application made to the Railway Commissioners by the Great Western Company to prevent the Midland from joining with the South-Western in leasing the Somerset and Dorset line for a long term has failed, the Commissioners being of opinion that the agreement of 1863 did not prevent such a transaction, and that both parties could deal with the bill now before Parliament without hindrance therefrom.

In the forthcoming number of the *New Quarterly* Mr. John Dangerfield, author of "The Fool of the Family," will contribute a novelette of considerable length. The same number will contain a paper by the Hon. W. H. Drummond, entitled "Incidents of African Travel." Mr. Drummond is the author of the popular work, "The Large Game and Natural History of South Africa."

The impression that the Sub-Wealden boring has been permanently stopped is contradicted by *Nature*, which says that at the last meeting of the committee it was determined to carry it on to a depth of 2000 feet, and if funds continue to flow in the boring will be carried to the greatest depth attainable. The boring has now reached a depth of more than 1900 feet, and was to be recommenced this week; should, however, a greater depth than 2000 feet be determined on, it will be necessary to enlarge and reline the hole, which will cost from £600 to £700. The Government grant of a pound a foot for each foot bored ceases at 2000 feet.



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